

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

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**GOVERNMENT GRANT of 4,000*l.*** for the PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—A MEETING of the Government Grant Committee will be held during the MONTH of MAY. It is requested that applications to be considered at that Meeting be forwarded to Mr. HANBURY BIX, Royal Society, Burlington House, W., marked "Government Grant," before the 17th of May, 1884.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—THE NINTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 2nd, at 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. W. Chair to be taken at 5 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—  
"Tenby, and the Cathedral of St. David's," by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, M.A.  
W. DE GRAY RICH, F.S.A., J. Honorary  
E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A., J. Secretaries.

**CARLYLE SOCIETY.**—Usual Monthly Meeting, THURSDAY, April 3rd, 8 p.m., Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. Paper by Mr. M. GWYNNE GRIFFITH, 'Work and Religion.' Particulars of the Interim Secretary, Mr. Geo. R. Rous, 34, Regent-road, Finsbury Park, N.

**A GENERAL CONFERENCE of ARCHITECTS** will be held at the ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS during the SECOND WEEK in MAY. Members and their Friends and any Architects (Non-Members) who desire to attend the Conference will be received at the Institute on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th of May, at 4 p.m., and the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, at which Members only can be present, will take place on that day at 8 p.m. An Exhibition of Drawings by deceased Architects will be held during the week, and One Evening will be devoted to a Conversation. A Programme of Papers to be read and of Visits to Buildings to be made will be shortly issued.

J. MACVICAR ANDERSON, Hon. Secretary.  
WILLIAM R. WHITE, Secretary.  
Royal Institute of British Architects,  
9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

## INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

MEETINGS will be held as follows, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi (by permission of the Council).  
On WEDNESDAY, April 2nd, Morning at 12 o'clock.  
On THURSDAY, April 3rd, Morning at 12, and Evening at 7 o'clock.  
On FRIDAY, April 4th, Morning at 12, and Evening at 7 o'clock.  
The Eight Hon. the EARL of RAVENSWORTH, President of the Institution, will occupy the Chair.  
\* The Council of the Institution will meet in the Library of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on WEDNESDAY, April 2nd, and (should there be business requiring it) on FRIDAY, April 4th, on both days at 11 o'clock.

### PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, April 2nd.  
MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.  
1. Annual Report of Council.  
2. Election of Officers and the Council.  
3. Address by the President.  
The following Papers will then be read and discussed:—  
1. 'On the Kincshio,' by J. D.A. Smuts, Esq., M.I.M.A., and Vice-President.  
2. 'Description of the Electrical Launch built last year,' by A. F. Yarrow, Esq., Member.  
3. 'On the Vibration of Steam Vessels,' by Otto Schlick, Esq.

THURSDAY, April 3rd.  
MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.  
1. 'On Cross Curves of Stability, their Uses, and a Method of Constructing them, obviating the Necessity for the usual Correction of the Differences of the Wedges of Immersion and Emergence,' by William Denny, Esq., F.R.S., Member of Council.  
2. 'The Use of Stability Calculations in Regulating the Loading of Steamers,' by F. Egar, Esq., Professor of Naval Architecture, University of Glasgow.  
3. 'On a New Method for Calculating, and some New Curves for Measuring the Stability of Ships at all Angles of Inclination,' by Mont. Daynard.  
4. 'On some Points of Interest in Connection with the Construction of Metacentric Diagrams, and the Initial Stability of Vessels,' by F. Jenkins, Esq., Member.

EVENING MEETING, at 7 o'clock.  
1. 'On the Combustion of Fuel in Furnaces of Steam Boilers by Natural Draught and by Air supplied under Pressure,' by J. Howden, Esq., Member.  
2. 'On the Application of Hydraulic Machinery to the Loading, Discharging, Steering, and Working of Steamships,' by A. B. Brown, Esq., Member.  
3. 'Cast Steel as a Material for Crank Shafts, &c.,' by J. F. Hall, Esq., Member.  
4. 'Repairs to Steamship Machinery,' by Andrew K. Hamilton, Esq., Member.

FRIDAY, April 4th.  
MORNING MEETING, at Noon.  
1. 'Contributions to the Solution of the Problem of Stability,' by L. Benjamin, Esq.  
2. 'On the Uses of Amies's Integrator in Naval Architecture,' by Dr. A. Amies, Associate.  
3. 'On the Construction of a Class of Well-decked Vessels,' by Thomas Phillips, Esq., Member.  
4. 'The Graphic Calculation of the Data depending on the Form of Ships required for determining their stability,' by J. C. Spence, Esq., Member.  
5. 'Description of Alexander Taylor's Stability Indicator, for showing the Initial Stability and Stowage of Ships at any Displacement,' by A. Taylor, Esq., Member.

EVENING MEETING, at 7 o'clock.  
1. 'Some Considerations relating to the Riving of Iron Ships,' by H. H. West, Esq., Chief Surveyor Underwriters' Registry, Liverpool, Member of Council.  
2. 'On the Ventilation of Merchant Steamers,' by J. Webb, Esq.  
3. 'On Water Brakes,' by Captain F. J. Heathorn, R.A.  
4. 'On Improvements in Apparatus and Means for indicating the Position of a Ship's Helm,' by J. R. Liardet, Esq.  
\* Note.—The President will arrange for an interval of about twenty minutes for Lunch at each Meeting, at 2 p.m., or as near that hour as the state of business will permit.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 2nd, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, at half-past 7 precisely. Tickets for the Dinner, 8*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* each, which will be paid for at the Dinner. Evening Dress.

Offices of the Institution, 5, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C.

**THE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.**—Thomas Allen Reed, President.—MEETING, WEDNESDAY, April 2nd, 1884, at Victoria Chambers, 55, Chancery-lane. E.C. Paper, 'Phonetic Writing and Legibility,' by Mr. A. H. BROWN. All interested in Shorthand are invited.

H. H. PESTELL, Hon. Sec.  
61, Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, E.C.

## INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PRELIMINARY, INTERMEDIATE, and FINAL EXAMINATIONS of the Associates of the Institute will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th of April, at the Rooms of the Institute, the Quadrangle, King's College. Students who enter the Preliminary Examination will be required to attend from 10 to 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 25th of April, and from 2 to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 26th of April. Students who enter for the Intermediate or Final Examinations will be required to attend from 2 to 5 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 25th of April, and from 10 to 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 26th of April. Candidates must give Fourteen Days' notice of their intention to present themselves for Examination and must pay a fee of One Guinea. All Candidates must have paid their subscription to the Institute prior to the 1st of March.

A Syllabus of the Examinations may be obtained at the Rooms of the Institute.  
By order of the Council, H. W. MANLY, J. Hon.  
A. J. FINLAISON, J. Secs.  
The Quadrangle, King's College, March 22, 1884.

**SHAKESPEARE.**—'Macbeth,' 'As You Like It,' (the Plays set for 'Locals'), other Plays and Shakespearean subjects.—LECTURES, Town and Country, by Mr. JOHN HUGO, Shakespearean Lecturer (London Graduate in Honour).—Address 6, Nightingale-terrace, Willesden, London, N.W.

**THE HIBBERT LECTURE, 1884.—A COURSE** of SIX LECTURES on 'The Origin and Growth of Religions,' as Illustrated by the Ancient Religions of Mexico and Peru, will be delivered in the French Language by Professor ALBERT REVILLE, of the Collège de France, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on the following days, viz.—MONDAY, 21st. WEDNESDAY, 23rd, MONDAY, 25th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th April, and MONDAY, 29th, and WEDNESDAY, 31st May, at 5 p.m. Admission to the Course of Lectures will be by ticket, without payment. Persons desirous of attending the Lectures are requested to send their Names and Addresses to Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., not later than April 12th, and as soon as possible after that date tickets will be issued to as many persons as the Hall will accommodate. The same Course of Lectures will also be delivered by Professor REVILLE at Oxford, in the New Examination Schools, at 4.30 p.m., on each of the following days, viz.—TUESDAY, 22nd, FRIDAY, 25th, and TUESDAY, 29th April, and FRIDAY, 2nd, TUESDAY, 6th, and FRIDAY, 9th May. Admission to the Oxford Course will be free, without ticket.

PERCY LAWFOED, Secretary to the Hibbert Trustees.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

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high-souled Harriet Byron. Where so many have failed it is improbable, to say the least, that twelve massive volumes will succeed. Richardson has too much against him. To love him his readers must live with him. He has to be not skimmed, but studied; not sucked like an orange, nor swallowed like a lollipop, but attacked *secundum artem*, like a fortification. Once inside the vast and solid labyrinth of his intrigue, you must hold fast to the clue which you have caught up on entering, or the adventure proves impossible, and you emerge from his precincts defeated and disgraced. Rightly to handle him in his new array is beyond the power of man. The volumes in which he is contained are not, it is true, so bulky and unmanageable as those of the *édition de luxe* of Fielding; but they are tall and stout enough to make intimacy impossible, and to add a new terror to the many with which from the first the muse of Richardson has been encompassed.

That this is so is something of a literary misfortune. Appearances, it is true, are all against Richardson; and when everything has been said in his favour, it has to be admitted against him that in 'Pamela' he produced an essay in vulgarity—of sentiment and morality alike—which has not, that we know of, been surpassed. In these days it is hardly less difficult to understand the popularity of this masterpiece of specious immodesty than to speak or think of it with patience. That it was once thought moral is as wonderful as that it was once found readable. What is more easily apprehended is the contempt which Fielding entertained for it—is the justice of the ridicule with which he was moved to receive it. To him, a scholar and a gentleman and a man of the world, 'Pamela' was a new-fangled blend of sentimental priggishness and prurient unreality. To him, we may be sure, the pretensions to virtue and consideration of the vulgar little hussy whom Richardson selected for his heroine were not less preposterous than the titles to life and actuality of the wooden libertine whom Richardson put forth as his hero. Fielding was artist enough to know that the book was ignoble as literature and absolutely false as fact; he was moralist enough to see that its teachings were the reverse of elevating and improving; and he uttered his conclusions *more suo* in one of the best and healthiest books in our literature. This, indeed, is the only merit of which the history of Miss Andrews can well be accused—that it set Fielding thinking and provoked him to the composition of the first of his three great novels. Pamela, in fact, is only remembered nowadays as Joseph's sister, the egregious Mr. B— has hardly any existence save as Lady Booby's brother. *A quelque chose malheur est bon.* There are few more tedious or more unpleasant novels than 'Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded.' But one has but to remember that without it we might never have heard of Fanny and Joseph, of the fair Slipslop and the ingenuous Didapper, of Parson Trulliber and immortal Mr. Abraham Adams, to be easily reconciled to its existence and the fact of its old-world fame—nay, more, to remember its ingenious author with something like gratitude and esteem.

Nor is this the only charge that can be

made and proved against Richardson. It is also to be noted in his disparagement that he is the author of 'Sir Charles Grandison,' and that 'Sir Charles Grandison,' epic of the polite virtues as it is, and admirable as in many ways it approves itself, is dull. "My dear," says somebody in one of Mr. Thackeray's books, "your eternal blue velvet quite tires me." That is the moral of 'Sir Charles Grandison': his eternal blue velvet—his virtue, that is to say, his honour, his propriety, his good fortune, his absurd command over the affections of the other sex, his swordsmanship, his manliness, his patriotic sentiment, his noble piety—quite tires us. He is an ideal, it may be urged; but he is rather a tame one, and it is difficult to justify his existence by a reference to the exemplary qualities which are expressed in him. He is too good to serve as a precedent for anything, too perfect to be of the slightest moral use to anybody. He has everything that he wants, so that he has no temptation to be wicked; he is incapable of immorality, so that he is easily quit of all inducements to be vicious; he has no passions, so that he is superior to every sort of spiritual contest; he is extraordinarily clever, so that he has made up his mind about everything knowable and unknowable, and, as he is excessively virtuous, has made it up in the right direction. He is, as Mr. Stephen well remarks, a living commentary on the truth of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's acute reflection upon the moral effect of five thousand a year. He is a pattern person, because he has neither need nor opportunity, neither longing nor capacity, to be anything else. In real life such monsters are impossible; one does not like to think what would happen if they were not. In fiction, as Richardson has shown, they are possible enough, and—what is more to the purpose—they are inevitably and extravagantly dull. This is what is the matter with Sir Charles. He is dull, and he creates dullness. By dint of being uninteresting himself he makes his surroundings uninteresting. In the record of his adventures and experiences there is enough of wit and character and invention to make the fortune of a score or more of such novels as the children of these degenerate days are wont to hail with enthusiasm. But it is his function to vitiate them all. He is a bore of the first magnitude, and of his eminence in that capacity his history (in four solid volumes) is at once the monument and the proof.

But if 'Grandison' be dull and 'Pamela' contemptible, 'Clarissa' remains; and 'Clarissa' is what Musset called it, "le premier roman du monde." Of course 'Clarissa' has its faults. Miss Harlowe, for instance, is not always herself—is not always the complete creation she affects to be; there are touches of moral pedantry—as it were, anticipations of George Eliot—in her; the scenes in which she is brought to shame are scarcely real, living, moving, are scarcely *vécues*; and all the rest of it. But, on the other hand, is there anything better than Lovelace in the whole range of fiction? Take Lovelace in all or any of his moods—suppliant, intriguing, repentant, triumphant, above all triumphant—and find his parallel if you

can. Where, one asks, did the little printer of Salisbury Court—who suggests to Mr. Stephen “a plump white mouse in a wig”—where did Richardson discover so much of gallantry and humanity, so much romance and so much fact, such an abundance of the heroic qualities and the baser veracities of mortal nature? Lovelace, as it seems to us, is, if we except Don Quixote, the completest hero in fiction. He has wit, humour, grace, brilliance, charm; he is a scoundrel and a ruffian, and he is a gentleman and a man; of his kind and in his degree he has the right Shakspearean quality. Almost as perfect in her way is the enchanting Miss Howe—an incarnation of womanly wit and fun; to our mind, after Lovelace, the finest of Richardson's creations. Or take the Harlowe family—the severe and stupid father, the angry and selfish uncles, the cub James, the vixen Arabella, a very fiend (almost the only one we know) of envy and hatred and malice—what a gallery of portraits is here! And Solmes and Tomlinson, Belford and Brand, Morden and Hickman—where out of Scott are we to look for personages so round and full? And the infinite complexity of the intrigue; the universal drama of its conduct; the wit, the pathos, the invention; the knowledge of human nature; the faculty of dialogue—where save in ‘Clarissa’ shall we find all these? As for Miss Harlowe herself, she is, as has been noted, scarce so complete as she might have been. But she is the Eve of the novel, the prototype of the modern heroine, the common mother of all the self-contained, self-suffering, self-satisfied young persons whose delicacies and repugnances, whose independence of mind and body, whose aims and ideas and imaginings, are the stuff of the modern novel. With her begins a new ideal of womanhood; from her proceeds a type unknown in fact and fiction alike until she came. When, after Lovelace has outraged her, she declines to marry her destroyer, and prefers death to the condonation of her dishonour, she strikes a note and assumes a position till then not merely unrecognized, but absolutely undreamed of. It has been said of her, half in jest and half in earnest, that she is “the aboriginal Woman's Rights person.” It is a fact that she and Helena and Desdemona and Ophelia are practically a thousand years apart. And this is, perhaps, her greatest merit, as it is certainly her greatest charm: that, until she set the example, woman, in literature at all events, as an independent individuality, as an existence endowed with equal rights to independence—of choice, volition, action—with man, had hardly begun to be.

That of itself would suffice to make ‘Clarissa’ memorable; and that is one of the least of its merits. Consider it from which point one will, the book remains a masterpiece, and a masterpiece unique of its kind. It has been imitated, but it has never been equalled, much less surpassed. It is Richardson's only title to fame; but it is enough. Not the Great Pyramid itself is more solidly built or more incapable of ruin.

*Studia Scenica.*—Part I. Section I. *Introductory Study on the Text of the Greek Dramas: the Text of Sophocles' Trachiniae.* 1-300. By D. S. Margoliouth. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Æschyli Agamemno Emendavit D. S. Margoliouth.* (Same publishers.)

“VERY little is done for the author, and that little with offensive arrogance.” Thus does Mr. Margoliouth venture to speak of Hermann's ‘Æschylus’ (‘S. S.’ pp. 31, 32). The last words of this bitter remark are unfortunately applicable to Mr. Margoliouth's own work, but the rest is scarcely apposite, as the new critic has done very much worse than nothing for Sophocles and Æschylus. That the judgment on Hermann was given in haste may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Margoliouth has reproduced at least two of Hermann's readings without acknowledgment.

The limits of needless meddling with the text of Sophocles seemed to have been reached by Nauck and Mr. Blaydes, but their misapplied industry and perverse ingenuity are altogether put into the shade by the wild innovations of their enthusiastic disciple. Our remarks will refer to the ‘Studia Scenica’ unless the ‘Agamemno’ (the title is a piece of affectation) be specified. Mr. Margoliouth's cleverness is so manifest from the specimens of editorial work which he has published that we hope he may live to regret a considerable percentage of his attempts to improve the existing texts of Greek plays. Sooner or later he can hardly fail to perceive that his fundamental principle involves the assumption that in knowledge of and feeling for Athenian life, Attic dialect, and Attic taste any particular modern scholar is equal to an Athenian audience. He holds that “in reading the Attic tragedians we may be sure that anything which is difficult or awkward is corrupt.” This is a curious application of the principle “Homo mensura.” It involves the denial of one of the most obvious truisms to be derived from the study of Greek literature, namely, that Attic audiences delighted in verbal subtleties. This truism is by no means based solely on the texts of dramas. But this point need not be pressed. On the other hand, “difficult” is a relative term, and sometimes the “corruption” which causes difficulty may lie in our own defective or mistaken notions rather than in the text which puzzles us. Many scholars will have sufficient self-confidence to feel that the use of *μή* *οὐ* with a participle or adjective in Attic Greek is easy of comprehension; but Mr. Margoliouth finds it difficult, and therefore regards the *οὐ* as an insertion (p. 36). We might refer him to Prof. Jebb on ‘Ed. R.’ 11, or to Mr. F. E. Thompson's ‘Syntax of Attic Greek’; but it seems that he would condemn nearly all their instances as corrupt and thus put himself *super grammaticam*. He omits the important instance from Plato's ‘Lysias,’ 212 D, though pretending to exhaust the subject.

Mr. Margoliouth's endeavours to illustrate the unparalleled corruption of the texts of the Greek dramatists have unconsciously proved to demonstration his own remarkable incapacity for interpreting Greek sentences. For instance, he professes to be

unable to construe the first verse of the ‘Trachiniae.’ He explains this phenomenon by assuming corruption of the text, *λόγος μὲν ἐστ’ ἀρχαῖος ἀνθρώπων φανείς*, and altering *ἀνθρώπων* to *ἀνθρώπῳ*, “(a) ‘originated by one who was a man himself’; (b) ‘by a man and not a god’; so that the speaker has a right to contradict it.” The weakness of this defence of an unwarrantable alteration is obvious. Of course *ἀνθρώπων* is the genitive of the cause or author—“There is an ancient proverb promulgated by mankind,” an ancient and universally acknowledged maxim. This is a bad start. How does he proceed? A guess, twelve years old at least, as to ‘Antigone,’ v. 24, *χρησθαί δικάων*, is given out as a fresh idea, just as Hermann's *ἐκ τελών* (‘Agamemno,’ 105), Bloomfield's *ταγόν* (ib. 110), and Wellauer's *λεπτοῖς* (ib. 141) are appropriated. Youthful critics ought surely to spare no pains in ascertaining whether their ideas have been anticipated or not.

The difficulty of Æsch. ‘Agam.’ 1299 f., is aggravated by the change to KA. *οὐκ ἐστ’ ἀλυξίς δὲ φίλοι*; *χρόνοι πλέω*. | XO. *ὁ δ’ ὕστατός γε τῶν χρόνων πρὸςβέβηται*. Mr. Margoliouth might as well have interpreted this dark piece of divination. The passage (‘Ed. R.’ 1134), *κάτοιδεν ἦμος τὸν Κίχαιρῶνος τόπον* | *ὁ μὲν διπλοῖσι ποιμνίοις, ἐγὼ δ’ ἐνὶ ἐπλησίσθον τῷδε τάνδρῃ, κ.τ.λ.*, has been rightly interpreted by Prof. Lewis Campbell, and it is extremely rash to say “τῷδε τάνδρῃ has no possible construction.” Mr. Margoliouth thinks that “πρὸς c. dat. is used by Sophocles very nearly as an equivalent of ἐν,” with a verb meaning *dwell* before it and the name of a town after it. His instances do not prove his point. For his *ναῖοντα πρὸς Πλευρώνι* (‘Trach.’ 8), which is questionable Greek if taken in his sense, read *ναῖοντα* *ἐν* *Πλευρώνι*. With regard to ‘Trach.’ 179 f., *ἐπεὶ καταστεφῇ | στείχοντ’ ὁρῶ τιν’ ἀνδρα πρὸς χαρὰν λόγων*, we find (p. 14): “πρὸς χαρὰν λόγων does not, I think, admit of explanation... I believe we should restore *πρὸς χρείαν λόγων*.” What difficulty is there about “approaching decked with wreath in consequence of joy in tidings (=joyful tidings)?” At this rate all the most racy phrases and constructions, all that is peculiarly characteristic of Sophocles's style and genius, would be trimmed and pared down to a narrow standard of classical Philistinism. Mr. Margoliouth would seem to find almost anything that is not commonplace difficult or awkward. Yet he allows himself licence enough at times. He proposes (p. 17) *πρηνήσιων*... *ἀκμή*, “the vigour of the cables” (!), Æsch. ‘Agam.’ 984; *ἄνθος ἀγγέων*, “flower of the ships,” ib. 195; and coins *ἀνοιστον* (‘S. S.’ p. 17), and *θέλος*=*votum*, ‘Agamemno,’ 934.

On ‘Trach.’ 204, the innocent passage

*φωνήσας δὲ γυναῖκες αἱ τ’ ἔσω στέγγας αἱ τ’ ἐκτὸς ἀνλῆς, ὡς ἀελλπον ὁμι ἐμοὶ φήμης ἀνασχὼν τῇδε νῦν καρπούμεθα,*

is pronounced harsh and wordy, and the last three words are altered to *τῇδε, νῦν καρπούμεθα*. Is not *νῦν* an enclitic?

The corrupt line, Æsch. ‘Agam.’ 413, is turned into “*ἄπιστος ἐμφανὼν ἰδεῖν*, disbelieving facts which stared him in the face.” What authority is there for the genitive with *ἄπιστος* in this sense?

So rigorous a censor of MSS. ought to



give intelligible *varia lectiones*, e.g., ὅπου (v.l. for ὅπου) τις ἐκμαθὼν ἐχρήσατο ἄν; ('Ed. R.,' 116, ὅπου being better Greek than the proposed ὅπου (p. 27). Mr. Margoliouth produces a curious bathos by the treatment (p. 30) of 'Ag.,' 360 (sic; 'Agamemno,' 373), πέφανται δ' ἐγγόνους ἀτολήμων Ἀρη πνεόντων μείζον ἢ δίκαιως (well corrected by Hermann), which is twisted into πέφανται δ' ἔργον οὐσα τόλμη τῶν Ἀρη πνεόντων, κ.τ.λ. Why not τόλμα?

One more instance may be given of the critic's inability to extract sense from a perfectly straightforward passage. He sticks at 'Trach.,' v. 313. The passage is (vv. 312, 313), ἔξειπ' ἐπεὶ νῦν τῶνδε πλείστον ψκτισα | βλέπουν' ὅσπερ καὶ φρονεῖν οἶδεν μόνῃ. For the second line we are told to read "βλέπουν", ὅσπερ καὶ φρονεῖν, οὐδὲν μόνῃ. The line, however, cannot have been spoken by Deianira." Certainly not; nor, in that context, by any sane Greek. The technicalities of textual criticism become terrible weapons in the hand of one who is deficient in taste, insight, and sound scholarship. It is unpleasant to feel bound to speak with severity of a young student, and we have spent a considerable time in search of redeeming features in Mr. Margoliouth's work; but while we admit the ingenuity of some of the proposed innovations, most of them are absolutely unnecessary, and not a single one is convincing.

It is right to say that a very high authority has approved of one of them, namely, the alteration of Æsch. 'Suppl.,' 875, κατὰ Σαρπηδόνην χόμα πολύνφημον ἀλαθεῖς εὐπέλας εἰν αἰπὰς, to κ. Σ. χ. π. α. Συρίαι-σιν αἰπὰς. But we cannot subscribe to the dictum ('S. S.,' p. 43), "One certain thing is a good conjecture," without important reservations. Many good conjectures are better than the tradition of MSS. without being more than probable or even plausible. Unless the metre and the exact sense required are both absolutely beyond doubt the most brilliant emendation cannot attain to certainty. In the case just mentioned neither of these conditions is present.

The treatment of the 'Agamemno' is deplorably inadequate, if estimated from Mr. Margoliouth's point of view. He tells us that scarcely a line is free from corruption ('Stud. Scen.,' p. 16); yet about seventy per cent. of the verses are left uncorrected. One instance of neglect may be particularized. We find printed in the text without comment Τευκρίδ' ἐπ' αἶαν, v. 112, though at v. 429 we learn that αἶα is "verbum perdidicimus de quo S. S. p. 23"—a wrong reference.

It may be added that in 'Studia Scenica,' p. 19, 'Agam.,' 1172, is altered to ἐγὼ δὲ θεσμῶν οὐς τάχ' ἐν πέδῳ βαλὼν, as what "the poet probably wrote"; but in 'Agamemno' θεσμῶν is altered to θρόμβων. To adopt our critic's style, "no sense is to be got out of" either alternative.

The change of δέσας, 'Agam.,' 933 ('S. S.,' p. 33), is withdrawn, at the instance of "præceptor carissimus G. Ridding," in 'Agamemno.' As an example of our critic's reasoning and also of the air of absolute conviction with which he can propound an error, we quote from the "falsa... quæ protuleram":—

"δέσας has no meaning; a man does not vow to the gods to do a certain thing on condition of his getting into a fright; but on condition of his

escaping a danger, winning a battle, &c. δέσας, it seems to me, may be an interpretation of the line, in which case it is tolerable, but in the line it cannot have occurred. I write therefore:—

ἠύξω θεοῖς σωθεῖς ἂν ὧδ' ἔρδαιν τάδε;

This teaches me the meaning of τέλος [now changed to θέλος] in the remaining line.....I will assert that [the four altered lines, of which the above is the third,] are clear, pointed, and worthy of the writer."

Mr. Margoliouth appears to have a soul above such *minutiae* as accents and stops, as there are misprints or mistakes on these points to the amount of nearly one to each page of 'Agamemno,' e.g., καὶ τις, v. 280; νεαῶν τιν', v. 359; παροῖθ' v. 372; τιναί, v. 456; a full stop in the middle of a sentence, v. 600. The accentuation γυναικίαι, v. 594, though repeated in the lemma, appears to be a misprint. Had it been intentional something contemptuous would probably have been said about the ordinary accent. In one who proposes to edit a 'Poetæ Scenici' ordinary care in editing and an elementary knowledge of Greek are indispensable. "A smattering of omniscience" is of little use to any one who aspires to being a specialist.

#### Fortunes made in Business. By Various Writers. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS book appears at an opportune time. Depression has, it is said, overtaken some of the principal industries of the country, and producers have been for some time looking in vain for remunerative prices for their manufactures. It is not, it would appear, that the volume of trade is less, or that the operative class is in distress—on the contrary, this class has possibly, on the whole, never been so well off; but the masters complain that their profits have an unhappy tendency to approximate to a minimum, even when there is any profit at all. At such a time the recital of such tales as are here told might fairly be expected to have a consolatory and stimulating effect, even if many of them are oft-told tales, and others are not so closely connected with the professed purport of the undertaking as might be desired. The mode, too, in which they are offered to the public leaves nothing wanting on the score of external attractiveness. The two volumes are unusually tastefully bound; the matter is printed on paper of unusual thickness, with an unusually wide margin, and it is accompanied in some instances by portraits; and, in fact, nothing is omitted on the part of the publishing firm which issues them to ensure success.

Nevertheless, two or three circumstances are likely to militate against that success, so far, at least, as the general public is concerned. In the first place, the price of the book is high, though it is not necessary to dwell upon that. In the second place, the arrangement of the contents is in several instances faulty. In the third place, some one or two of the biographical notices are distinguished by a style of composition that it is positively astonishing to meet with in a work of such pretension.

With respect to the subjects selected, some of these are unexceptionable. Nothing, for instance, could be more appropriate in a work of this kind than the true story of the "quiet purchaser," of whom Dickens wrote in the pages of *Household Words* a

good many years ago, who on a certain occasion so greatly confounded the firm of "C. W. and F. Fozzle & Co." by purchasing their entire stock "of dirty-looking sacks filled with some fibrous material which bore a strong resemblance to superannuated horsehair, or frowsy elongated wool, or anything else unpleasant and unattractive"; and who was Mr. Titus Salt, the founder of the fortunes of the Salts of Saltaire—the "frowsy elongated wool" being alpaca, then a little-known material. Such a story could not, indeed, with propriety have been left out. Nor could its companion, "The Story of Silk Waste," and of that most successful and ingenious manufacturer Mr. S. C. Lister, of Bradford; nor that of the career of Mr. Isaac Holden. Mr. Holden was the inventor (in 1829) of the lucifer match, though he never derived any material benefit from the invention, and it was in quite a different department of industry that he afterwards attained to wealth and influence. The description of the Low Moor Iron-Works, which also are in the same neighbourhood, is also interesting and apposite; and so, in a somewhat less degree, are the sketches given of Sir John Brown of Sheffield, and Sir Josiah Mason of Birmingham; of the Fieldens of Todmorden, the Fosters of Queensbury, and the Basses. Occasionally in the course of these narratives some quaint old-world facts are met with which serve to remind the reader how great a development has come upon social as well as industrial relations within the period which they embrace. We read thus of a Mr. Dawson, one of the founders of the Low Moor Iron-Works—an undertaking which has since seated a member of its governing body (Lord Cranbrook) in the House of Lords—that, being both

"a colliery proprietor and a minister of the Gospel.....it was averred that his spiritual ministrations and his commercial engagements trenched so closely upon each other that he used frequently to be found paying his colliers their wages on the Sunday morning before service; after which he would slip into the little chapel and read to his handful of hearers a few pages from a sermon book that had been previously placed in readiness in the pulpit."

So far the selection of subjects is fairly judicious, and they may be said, in a general way, to be adequately treated. But it is not so throughout. The inclusion of the families of the Gladstones, Brights, and Forsters amongst the typical instances of those whose fortunes have been made in business is not happy. Without going too much into particulars, it may be said that the more eminent members of those families do not owe their claim on public notice chiefly, if at all, to success in business; and that but for successes which they achieved in quite other spheres of action their families would hardly—in all three cases, at all events—have been placed in this category. Or if it be supposed that political distinction and social eminence are to be taken as elements in the "fortunes" that are here dealt with, the principle of selection is almost equally obscure. Why, for instance, is such a family as the Peels omitted, the history of which is an almost perfect instance of a fortune made in business and thus improved? Why are the Basses included and not the Guinneses, who have given a member to the peerage, while the former have not? It

would be easy to extend this list of incongruities. Why, further, is a chapter on the history and archaeology of Hornby Castle intruded amongst these biographical sketches? It is true one of the recent possessors of Hornby Castle was also in possession of one of the "fortunes made in business," but he and his fortune are already treated of elsewhere. Surely Hornby Castle had nothing to do with the making of it, and equally surely did not make any fortune of its own either in business or otherwise.

But what is, after all, most censurable in the work is the extremely illiterate composition of one or two of the chapters. In that entitled "The Romance of Invention," and occupied with the fortunes of Sir Henry Bessemer, this defect is marked, and is accompanied by several instances of singularly bad taste. Sir Henry Bessemer in early life had to contend with much apathy and even ingratitude on the part of the British Government. But that scarcely entitles the writer of the memoir to speak in the terms he does (pp. 209-10) of the Government departments generally. Nor will it, or anything else, excuse the puerility of such reflections as these on the subject of honorary distinctions:—

"Surely it must be better for a manufacturer even of warming-pans to receive the Legion of Honour than for some one whose function at court is little more than to carry a warming-pan to be created C.B., K.C.B., or G.C.B., with the Cross of St. Michael and St. George in addition."

But "the Companionship of the Bath, rightly awarded to a brave young captain, falls to a great man of science when he is threescore and ten, and when neither he *nor his wife* can venture out to the few evenings of celebration where fashion or fancy will allow him to wear it."

The particular value that is here attached to the distinction last named is equally ludicrous and pitiable.

The worst chapter, however, is that which bears the name of "The Revolutions of Industry," with which is united that of Mr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S. The greater part is little better than inconsequent nonsense. The first nine pages consist principally of a series of propositions which sound most like the prolegomena to a comic philosophy of the universal. It opens thus:—

"History, not so irrationally as some think, is the history of war and revolution. Even the slow but decided movements of policy strike the mind less than the incidents of some well-known battle. Waterloo to most men, whether they read or not, is a great volume of history."

Presently we have:—

"A debate, a law, which to this day touches the fortunes of every one of us, is taken like the wind and weather, almost without thought, and with about as little knowledge of how it began and has been worked out. Indeed, the impersonal affects our minds but little; and yet when we can be brought to look at some of these studies they are as strange and as eventful as many a fight and many a campaign. A song—what is lighter than that? There is a song, one hardly knows who wrote it or who composed it, and when we are told a name we have as small a notion of the man as when we knew not his name. The 'Marseillaise,' that heightened the horrors of one revolution, and which its charm of song never soothed, made ready the way for 1830. Forbidden, it was sought for more, and it was a greater enemy of the third Napoleon than any conspirator. If the Republic lives long it may become its triumph-song; but

as yet the 'Marseillaise' heightens the discords of every wild reactionary movement. In all the literature of music and song there is none like this—so married to the sword and to the dagger. The dead long entombed may leave words to move our feelings—words we can understand and take into our minds. Such, of those who live beyond the tomb, is the spell of Shakespeare. His school has been driven off the stage and small men fill his parts, it may be in a foreign accent or in a foreign tongue. Even to read his words is, nevertheless, enough to enthrall men's fancies. There is no tie binds new England so strongly to the old, and joins the two great halves of English kindred, as does the spell of Shakespeare, and in Germany it is making ready the way for a new league of the Germanic races."

Ultimately the puzzled reader finds that this chapter is supposed to be about certain kinds of dyes, though he may never hope to find how all this rigmarole is in any way connected with them. Is it too much to say that the presentation to the public of such trash as this in two handsome volumes, and in conjunction with other matter of a rational kind, is an experiment on its literary taste and judgment of a rather too hazardous kind?

*Among the Indians of Guiana: being Sketches, chiefly Anthropologic, from the Interior of British Guiana.* By Everard F. im Thurn, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations and a Map. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

ALTHOUGH in these days many go to and fro, it must be admitted that knowledge is not proportionately increased. The spirit of adventure is as keen as ever, and material appliances of all kinds facilitate the modern traveller's work; but in more important respects he is too often less satisfactorily equipped, and does not, for want of previous special study, know what to observe, and how to supply the information demanded nowadays, no doubt in a more exacting fashion than formerly. Among the distinguished exceptions to this rule Mr. Everard im Thurn must take a high place, for, excepting some commercial and industrial statistics procurable elsewhere, this single volume contains almost everything that a reader can wish to know about the country described, its scenery, physical geography, resources, and inhabitants. Though little known to Englishmen, British Guiana has some special claims on their attention. It is our only possession on the South American continent, and its fabled lake and city of Manoa recall the memory of Raleigh and the other Elizabethan adventurers. Here, as hardly anywhere else in the world, our frontiers march with those of civilized powers, as Holland and Brazil, to say nothing of Venezuela. The people, again, belong to a race which both for romance and reality occupied formerly a great space in our lives; the victims of Cortez and his successors, the objects of the more humane and ingenious if unpractical Jesuit missions, and, though a degree more remote, the "Redskins" of North America were all their kindred. The author makes, we think, a very judicious use of his diary. He kept one conscientiously, and might have printed it as it stood; but recognizing the amount of monotony and trivial incident common to all such diaries, he, while dealing truthfully with his subject, treats it more artistically. He gives us, first, a

general sketch of the main features of the country, with its well-marked parallel zones of alluvial deposit, forest, and upland savannah, the whole intersected at right angles by the rivers; and then, having indicated his route upon the map, he avoids the wearisome iteration of a journal. Throwing in sufficient detail to give individuality to the daily life, and enable the reader to recognize the character of the mode of travelling, his narrative is mainly a series of pictures, sometimes striking, and always lifelike by reason of the writer's careful and intelligent observation of general features and of details, and his familiarity with different branches of natural history. Thus he describes the authors of the various weird noises which break the stillness of the otherwise delightful tropical nights; and the rising sun shows an effect which, if not exaggerated, certainly justifies the term "red" Indian:—

"In the distance an Indian canoe appeared from behind a bend in the river. The naked skins of the Indians in it literally flashed red in the intense light. A scarlet ibis (*Ibis rubra*)—the only one, by the way, that I ever saw so high up on this river—flew by and settled upon a tree between us and the approaching canoe; but it hardly looked more red than did the Indians."

The character of the vegetation also plays a conspicuous, but not too prominent a part in his descriptions of the scenery, the beauty of which culminates in the Kaieteur valley, with its magnificent falls. On his first visit to these he

"experienced a most strange and memorable sensation. A partial view of the distant fall should be obtained from this point. Before us, in the distance, the ravine ended in a bare cliff face. Over that the Kaieteur should fall. But now there was no trace of water; only dense clouds of white mist, undefined from the cloudy sky above, rose from towards the foot of the cliff and slowly passed upward along its face. Our two Indians, who had visited the place before, gasped out 'Kaieteur, he dry.' We looked at each other with solemn faces and then laughed nervously. We seemed the victims of a great practical joke, of which Mr. Brown and nature were the perpetrators; the former by over-estimating the fall, which according to him had 'foamed for ages past,' the latter by drying up 'one of the grandest falls in the world' in this not particularly dry season."

But this unlucky illusion was only caused by a bend in the river. In approaching the falls

"there is no track of any sort. Each traveller must cut and climb his own way..... Presently, by an unlucky thought, we left the river bank and again ascended high up into the hill forest. Then the way became absolutely terrific. The whole floor of the ravine, as well as the hill-side for some distance up, is covered, apparently to the depth of several hundred feet, by a litter of huge boulders, varying in size from that of a large house to a few feet square, piled in the wildest confusion. Those by the water side are smaller, and, being quite bare, are easily passed. But within the forest, trees, shrubs, creepers, aroids, begonias, all growing in the most eccentric places and directions, formed, from rock to rock, a covering treacherously hiding the crevasses and ravines. Among, over, and under these boulders we had to creep, climb, or slide as best we could; we had to walk across fallen, often rotten trees bridging over ugly-looking crevasses; we had to pass over places where the ground, seeming firm, really consisted of a network of small roots, over which was a deceitful covering of dead leaves and growing ferns and mosses;



again and again when trusting ourselves in such places we found ourselves buried up to the waist; once I disappeared entirely. On the whole, it was a very ugly climb; and yet it was just in the worst places that the wonderful beauty of the plants, especially the ferns and begonias, most repaid the toil. My only regret was that under the circumstances I was only able to snatch a plant here and there, leaving many and many a wished-for specimen ungathered. As a collecting place for a naturalist no better spot could be found."

A careful description of all the elements, great and small, of which the scene is composed; the character of the rock formations on which the falls depend, and the peculiar vegetation which surrounds them; the flock of swifts which soars above the heights, and at nightfall suddenly plunges into the chasm below; the stream of delicate butterflies attracted as if fascinated by the beauty of the spectacle, but perhaps drawn on by some aerial current, till they are swept down into the gulf,—this, combined with two excellent illustrations of the falls, in the dry and wet seasons respectively, enables the reader to picture the scene to himself with exceptional clearness. But for the beauty of the flowers, which are at their best in the wet season, and on which he dwells in appreciative detail, the writer considers that the river scenery shows to greater advantage when the waters are low. As regards the falls—

"Crossing the savannah, and coming to the edge of the cliff over which the Potaro falls, we once more lay down, bodies along the top of the cliff, heads over its edge. It was a very different scene from the last time. Then it was beautiful and terrible; but now it was something which it is useless to try to describe. Then a narrow river, not a third of its present width, fell over the cliff in a column of white water, which was brought into startling prominence by the darkness of the great cave behind; and this column of water, before it reached the small black pool below, had narrowed to a point. Now an indescribably, almost inconceivably, vast curtain of water—I can find no other phrase—some four hundred feet in width, rolled over the top of the cliff, retaining its full width until it crashed into the boiling water of the pool which filled the whole space below; and of the surface of this pool itself only the outer edge was visible, for the greater part was ceaselessly tossed and hurled up in a great and high mass of surf and foam and spray.....About an hour before sunset on the first evening of our stay rain began to fall in light showers. Low down at our feet, across the river below the fall, the sun and rain built a coloured arch right across the ravine; and through this the river, narrowed by a seemingly endless series of projecting cliff buttresses, was seen winding through the forest covered country till it passed the far-away sugar-loaf mountain at Amootoo, and then lost itself in the great wooded plain beyond. An hour later heavy low-lying clouds had gathered, and almost shut us in in our camp on the edge of the cliff. Then the mist and cloud and rain and wind made another wonderful scene. The great rocky ravine at our feet was filled by huge masses of rolling, driving cloud which hid everything, except when, now and then, a cold blast of wind, separating two clouds for a few seconds, showed in the gap some projecting cliff-ledge, or some tree-covered rock, apparently hanging suspended in a cloud world. And all the while the great river rushed swiftly at our side to the edge of the cliff, rolled over, and as it fell plunged through strange weird pillars of white mist, which continually rose from it and passed up into the low leaden-coloured sky overhead, down into the denser, unbroken mass of clouds below,

and there hid itself. Night came on, and as it grew darker and darker, the few swifts (*Acanthya collaris*) which were about fell headlong down from the sky above; and they, too, were gone into the cloud. And the noise of the fall—the rustling sound of falling water and the deep boom rising from the unseen pool below—added to the effect."

A good example of the minute and accurate observation and clear analysis, of which the volume contains many instances, will be found in the chapter on the flora of the tropics, and its characteristic points of contrast with that of the temperate zone. The general conclusion is that Mr. Wallace, while endeavouring, "in his admirable essay on Tropical Nature," to correct the exaggerated impression prevalent as to the beauty—especially of colouring—of tropical vegetation, goes too far in the opposite direction. "Having," the author writes,

"in these general considerations provided the necessary materials, as a painter provides colour, brushes, and canvas, I shall now attempt to describe a few special pictures of plant-life, some from the forest region, others from the savannah; and thus try to give as true a notion as may be of the appearance of the land."

We would gladly, if space permitted, quote from these pictures, or from the equally careful description of animal life, small and great; but we have left ourselves too little space for adequate notice of the second and longer part of the work, which the author and many of his readers may perhaps consider the more important, that, namely, which treats of the inhabitants of Guiana. He admits that language is no infallible test of race, but few will question his conclusion that when the linguistic resemblances and differences coincide closely with greater or less affinity in physical appearance and customs, it becomes a test not only of great value, but of great convenience. Applying these principles, the writer points out that whereas all the American tribes are united by the common bond of a polysynthetic form of speech, though with absolutely different vocabularies, the relation between the languages becomes gradually closer according to the degree of resemblance between those who use them, shading down in Guiana into mere dialectic differences.

The chapters on the religion of these tribes have in substance already appeared in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*. On the question whether the theory known as "animism" affords an adequate explanation, and covers all the facts, of primitive or savage psychology, there will always be two opinions; at all events, until we are in a position to say how far the savage state is in any real and true sense primitive. But the mass of curious illustrations, the result of the author's close study of the people, and his ingenious reasoning thereon, will have equal value and attraction for those who agree with, and those who may dissent from, his conclusions.

It is difficult to realize the state of perpetual apprehension in which a people must live who believe that every natural object, inanimate as well as animate, may be the dwelling of a malignant spirit; but it quite explains their entire subjection to the medicine man, who alone has the power to control such spirits. But the people seem to use no deprecatory rites, for we can hardly class as

such the horribly painful practice, when passing a dangerous rock or water-fall, of rubbing capscums into the eyes so that they may not see the dreaded object. The author relates various myths, in one of the quaintest of which the owl, during a quarrel among the birds, picks up and carries off in the confusion a mysterious-looking parcel, and opening it lets out the darkness, in which he has ever since been obliged to live. In speaking of the native modes of thought the author gives an amusing example of the deeply rooted belief—valuable, he points out, in primitive states of society—in the principle of the *lex talionis* :—

"The Macusi boy Mœ.....overheard me 'beg pardon' of a companion whom I had accidentally struck. Mœ immediately asked, 'What that you say, "beg you pardon"?' After I had explained to the best of my power, I asked the boy to translate the words into his own language. Then there was a great consultation between Mœ and the other Macusis, and only after that was I told a Macusi version of 'I beg your pardon.' It turned out to be 'me hit you again.'"

If, considering the extreme reserve of these people, the writer has been successful in the insight gained into their mind and thoughts, his account of their manners and customs is still more exhaustive. It is curious to trace some of these to very distant parts of the world. The mysterious objection, for instance, to mention a person's name is found among some of the Malay and Polynesian tribes; the custom of chewing the cassava root in preparing the national beverage *paiuari* recalls not only the *chica* of Peru, but the *kava* of the more distant Pacific. The custom of extracting a disease in the form of a foreign body is found both in Africa and in Australia, but, with the author, we are unaware if it has elsewhere

"been noted that this foreign substance—at least among the Indians of Guiana—is often, if not always, regarded, not as simply a natural body, but as the materialized form of a hostile spirit."

And a prejudice of world-wide application is traceable in the popular name of a peculiarly venomous spider, "the mother-in-law of scorpions." The character of the people, as he draws it, is far from unamiable. He mentions a general increase, within a very recent period, of peaceful habits, but does not say to what it is to be ascribed. As a great drawback to the advantages of intercourse with civilized people, he observes that, besides giving up peculiar habits, the tribes who come most in contact with Europeans have also lost all their peculiar arts and manufactures. The increase of lassitude thus engendered necessarily leads to degeneration of mind and body, and he commends the matter to missionaries as well worthy their attention.

Besides the mass of interesting detail connected with every department of life—occupations and amusements, agriculture, hunting, arts, and trade, which are treated with the thoroughness which characterizes the whole work—the author deals ingeniously with such archaeological topics as the country affords.

*Correspondance Ministérielle du Comte J. H. E. Bernstorff, 1751-1770. Publiée par P. Vedel. 3 vols. (Copenhagen, Jorgensen et Cie.)*

For more than a century and a half the house of Bernstorff played a distinguished part in European diplomacy, and one of its most eminent representatives was the Danish minister from whose correspondence an interesting selection has been made in the present volumes. Count J. H. E. Bernstorff was born at Hanover in 1712, and entered the Danish service in 1732. In 1751 he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for nearly twenty years he directed the foreign policy of Denmark. After the fall of Struensee, by whom he was displaced in 1770, he would have been restored to office; but in 1772 he suddenly died. During his term of power he had to achieve no light task, for the period was one of the most momentous in modern history. Before the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War Prussia was supposed to be an unimportant state, and Russia did not claim to have a voice in the settlement of Western difficulties. The powers which took the lead in the consideration of all great questions were France, Austria, and England, around one or other of which the smaller states grouped themselves. By universal consent the first place was conceded to France, which was still strong enough to contend on equal terms with England for naval supremacy and to hold Austria in check. At the close of the Seven Years' War it was found that the conditions of European politics had been profoundly modified. France had been defeated in war and in diplomacy, and Austria had been permanently weakened by the loss of one of her best provinces and by the strain which she had put upon her resources in fighting for it. On the other hand, England had become mistress of the sea and had vastly extended her empire, and Prussia had forced her way to the front rank among the great powers. Russia, too, had abandoned her isolated position, and it was seen that in every future international complication her wishes would have to be taken into account. Over events which led to such results as these Denmark could exercise little control; but a mistake might have been fatal to her, and that she suffered no serious injury in the process by which Europe may almost be said to have been transformed was due chiefly to the firmness, prudence, and conciliatory temper of Count Bernstorff. In guarding her interests he manifested qualities which entitle him to a high place among her greatest statesmen.

One of his principal difficulties during the Seven Years' War sprang from what M. Vedel calls "the insolence of privateers, especially those of England." These vessels did so much damage to Danish commerce that Denmark was sometimes tempted to associate with France; but fortunately Count Bernstorff understood that the inconveniences of neutrality were slight in comparison with the troubles into which the country might have been plunged by war. Although an arrangement perfectly satisfactory to Denmark was impossible, he contrived to establish a *modus vivendi* with England, and in the course of his negotiations with her he

laid down most of the principles as to the rights of neutrals which were accepted by the Congress of Paris in 1856. With regard to the war in Germany, Denmark was exposed to danger by the fact that as Duke of Holstein the Danish king was called upon by Austria to join the alliance against Prussia. Technically Austria was justified in making this demand, as war had been declared by the Imperial Diet. Count Bernstorff skilfully evaded the difficulty by contending that only those German states which had voted for the war were bound to take part in it; and from this position he could not be induced to depart either by threats or by entreaties. He strove also to prevent the conflict from approaching too closely to the Danish frontier; and it was in some measure due to his influence that the Seven Years' War did not assume the character of a war of religion. In this respect he acted in antagonism to Frederick, who was anxious to pose as the champion of Protestantism; but in one great crisis of the struggle Count Bernstorff was able to be of essential service to Prussia, for when Russian forces occupied Eastern Prussia, and Russia declared her intention of keeping the territory she had conquered, he protested vigorously against her ambition, and announced that Denmark would take the field rather than permit what seemed to her so gross an outrage. His representations were not without effect upon the decisions both of Russia and her Western allies.

In Count Bernstorff's time the complicated Sleswick-Holstein question very nearly led to results that would have been hardly less disastrous to Denmark than those which it produced a century afterwards. Early in the eighteenth century the ducal family of Holstein-Gottorp had been deprived of its portion of Sleswick, which was incorporated with Denmark, and had been forced to content itself with its possessions in Holstein. In 1742 Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, designated Charles Peter Ulrich, the reigning duke of this family, as her successor; and in the following year she persuaded Sweden to recognize Adolphus Frederick, Prince of Gottorp, as heir to the Swedish throne. Denmark had good reason to fear that when these princes became powerful sovereigns they would avenge the injuries done to their house; and for many years the chief object of Count Bernstorff's labours was to avert the dangers by which his country was thus threatened. In 1750 Adolphus Frederick had been induced to accept an arrangement by which, in the event of his succeeding to the possessions of Charles Peter Ulrich in Holstein, he agreed to renounce his claims to any part of Sleswick and to exchange the Holstein territory for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. When, however, he became King of Sweden in 1752, he at once manifested a disposition to repudiate this settlement, and there can be no doubt that if his power had corresponded to his will he would soon have attacked Denmark. Fortunately his schemes were opposed by a strong constitutional party in Sweden; and Count Bernstorff, by doing everything he could to support this party, helped to make war between the two countries practically impossible. The obstacles with which Count Bernstorff had

to contend in Russia were more formidable. Personally the Russian empress was not unfavourable to the Danish claims, but Charles Peter Ulrich resisted them obstinately, and she took little trouble to convert him to her view of the subject. Count Bernstorff again and again appealed to France and Austria for aid; but they were unwilling to offend a prince from whose future alliance they had much to hope, and all kinds of arguments were invented to excuse their inactivity. At last, in 1761, the French Cabinet saw the necessity of intervening, and it might, perhaps, have been influential enough to secure a peaceful solution; but early in 1762 the Empress Elizabeth died, and was succeeded by Charles Peter Ulrich as Peter III. The Danish monarchy was then in imminent peril. Peter III., making peace with Frederick the Great, began without delay to prepare for an attack upon Denmark; and it seemed not impossible that a change of ministry in Sweden would enable Adolphus Frederick to become the ally of the new Czar in the approaching conflict. Count Bernstorff knew that Austria and France were not in a position to give effective support to the cause he represented; and the only advantage he could obtain was the postponement of the declaration of war by Russia for about six months. At the end of that time the Russian and Danish forces both on sea and land were within a few leagues of each other, and every one was expecting to hear news of the first battle, when tidings arrived—first, that a revolution had broken out in St. Petersburg; then, that Peter III. had been murdered. Denmark was not yet secure, for Catherine II. seemed inclined to be hostile; but in the end she altered her policy, and in 1767 she gave her sanction to a treaty providing, as had been originally suggested, for the acceptance of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst in exchange for the possessions of the Holstein-Gottorp family in Holstein. Count Bernstorff disliked Russia; but thinking that no other power would be able or willing to protect Denmark, he sedulously cultivated the goodwill of the empress. He hoped, however, by developing the Danish fleet, to make the country strong enough to act independently if it were ever deserted or threatened by its ally. At an earlier period he had tried to render an alliance with Russia unnecessary by the formation of a Scandinavian League; and had he succeeded, Norway and Denmark would probably have been still united, and Sweden might still have possessed Finland. But Sweden, who could never forget the greatness won for her by Gustavus Adolphus, was eager to play a leading part in Europe; and when she rashly flung herself into the Seven Years' War, Count Bernstorff had no alternative but to hold aloof from her intrigues.

Count Bernstorff's despatches will not modify any generally received opinion as to the main current of European affairs during the Seven Years' War and during the time immediately before and immediately after it; but regarding the relation of Denmark to the great events of the age they contain much fresh information. And even of the great events of the age the reader will obtain a more vivid conception by studying them in the light of the comments and suggestions of an independent and shrewd



contemporary observer. Both in French and in German Count Bernstorff was master of a clear and manly style, and there is not one of his despatches in which we may not detect the admirable qualities of his personal character behind the usual diplomatic forms. The documents have been edited with much care by M. Vedel, who introduces them with an appreciative and luminous essay on the results of Count Bernstorff's policy.

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Poisoned Arrows.* By Jean Middlemass. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

*The Wild Warringtons.* By Arnold Gray. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*The March of Loyalty.* By Letitia M'Clintock. 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

*From over the Water.* By the Author of 'The Chorister Brothers.' (W. Smith.)

*Sul Tevere.* By Grazia Pierantoni Mancini. (Rome, Sommaruga.)

IN spite of many faults, 'Poisoned Arrows' is a tolerable novel of the inferior class. There is nothing attractive in the story or its incidents, none of the characters is quite natural, and the writing is far from correct; but still the book is readable, because the author has clearly seen her aim and kept it in view throughout. If she could have hit upon a good story, one feels she might have told it with effect. The device of an intercepted letter has a fatal attraction for the minor novelists. It is not so much because every reader is tired of it that a writer should avoid it, as because it usually involves an after course of conduct which is too remotely probable. It leads to acts and abstentions that contradict one's experience of human nature. But Miss Middlemass is not to blame for her invention. She has taken a number of well-known devices and strung them together with a good deal of skill, and with a vigour which the depressing effect of the old materials might well have crushed. Her book is a very commendable exercise in novel-writing. On the whole, she has denied herself the luxury of indulging in reflections, but there is room for further repression. A man has lost bets on the turf which he knew he could not pay. Upon this the author says:—

"Can these things really come under the name of vice? To the calm observer they assume rather the character of dementia. Then comes the question, Is not all crime a sort of madness? Let us not attempt here to pursue so vast a theme."

The footman who put it down to "a stroke or somethink," and said no more about it, took the wiser course.

The wild Warringtons are by no means so amusing as their better known American kinsmen; yet Mr. Arnold Gray has succeeded in arousing a certain interest in the fortunes of the younger family. Unfortunately it is pity rather than any more respectful emotion that he stirs in his readers. His ill-starred Warringtons are not simple and dignified, as befits the name we know so well; but the faults are accounted for by the secret taint of insanity, which has been screened as far as possible (as it generally is) from those who are the likely victims of its influence. An extremely wicked murder, connived at by a young lady who is engaged to Sir Rupert, the eldest of

the three brothers Warrington, strikes us as a somewhat repulsive incident. She is urged by her mother to marry the baronet, being herself in love with the second brother, Wolfe Warrington. But the situation might have been eased without absolute bloodshed. With the exception of the eccentricity of Milly Warrington in careering about at night on a black horse, which exposed her to the accident which killed her, these "wild" Warringtons are much the same as their neighbours in the matter of sanity. David, the youngest, who adopts the life of a keeper, and marries a pretty rustic whom he educates, "loving better to hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak," strikes us as a man of rather unusual common sense. He has to be a baronet by force of circumstances, but is likely to turn out a useful sort of squire. The strongest parts of the book are those dealing with Mark Fenwick the doctor, his mother, and Olive. There is some promise in them of improvement.

Miss Letitia M'Clintock tells, amongst other things, how Mr. Parnell was checkmated by "the Orange body" in his attempt to plant sedition in Ulster. The loyalty which was instrumental in gaining this celebrated victory is lightly described, but its war-song is given at full length, in which the reader is told how on the left side of every loyal Irishman "there hangs a faithful sword," concerning which we are asked, with bold assurance, but imperfect rhyme, "What need of surer guard?" 'The March of Loyalty,' however, is a gay and shambling love story, in which several couples are made happy, and the militant spirit is, for the most part, kept in the background. As a fiction it would have read much better if this spirit had been wholly excluded, for it is not rendered attractive by incident, and its vehemence will prejudice some readers against what might otherwise suffice to interest them. Most of the girls and boys to whom the author introduces us belong to two families, a squire's and a parson's, who live near each other, and from whom two of the aforesaid couples are picked out. They are all good, and all but one beautiful; and the ugly duckling is the best of them all. She is the lady-curate of her father's parish, who visits and reads 'Robinson Crusoe' to the people, without distinction of creed. As she says to the male curate, who objects to 'Crusoe' as not tending towards salvation, "Surely Protestants and Catholics cannot sit listening to my reading, and continue to hate one another, or me." The "or me" is feminine; but no doubt it is natural enough. The whole book is fairly natural, with the exception of the politics, and in the north of Ireland it should win golden opinions.

'From over the Water' is a "story of two promises." The double-dealer is a Scotchman, a bailiff in the Isle of Wight, who there fell in love with a bewitching young housemaid, Selah by name, whilst he had left a girl behind him in his native land. The story-telling is very simple, being almost entirely confined to these humble folk and their friends, including Selah's plighted lover, who not unnaturally entertains a violent antipathy for the susceptible Scot. The author sketches country life and character with a good deal of success, and manifests both the power and the habit

of close observation. There is very little twaddle in the book, which is made up of incident and conversation, without so much as a single long paragraph of mere reflections, good or bad. Readers who like to escape from the abstract and the subjective will enjoy it on this account, even if they do not find its interest engrossing. At any rate, it is full of lifelike motion, which comes as a relief after the artificial puppet-work of many more ambitious novelists. The bailiff's first love, Lizzie Mathieson, is a charming character, as pathetic through her broad dialect and homely ways as could well be imagined.

'Sul Tevere' is a pretty love story prettily told, but, as is generally the case with tales having a peculiar charm for people of Latin blood, it is a story of unlawful love, apples in the sweet South seeming to have no flavour unless they are stolen. In the present case, however, the love is guiltless, unavowed, unsuspected—at least, on one side. The passion, though violent, is kept within bounds, a long martyrdom ending in death—death not by murder or self-murder, but simply by exposure to the dank air of the Tiber—death by Roman fever. 'Sul Tevere' is a tale of that middle-class life in Italy of which English people know so little that they hardly suspect, or even stoutly deny, its existence. Margherita, the heroine, at a very early age is betrothed to a Genoese youth, who goes out as one of the Garibaldi legion to Marsala and dies a patriot's death. His betrothed, devoted to his memory, looks upon love and marriage as at an end for ever in her case, but, yielding to her parents' importunity, after a lapse of ten years consents to marry the most uninteresting, exacting, selfish, and unlovable of men. With him she proceeds from Turin to Florence and from Florence to Rome, following the transmigrations of the Italian seat of government. The story is gracefully and pleasingly told. The interest and charm lie in the unity and rapidity of the well-sustained narrative, in the vividness of the characters, in the humorous picture of men and manners, in the loftiness and purity of thought and elegance of diction.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL send us *The Popular Life of Buddha*, by Mr. Arthur Lillie. Mr. Lillie is a happy man. He has an all-absorbing passion, not indeed of love, but of hatred, and this not so much personal as literary. His one object is to demolish Mr. Rhys Davids and all his doctrines, which, in the words of the Articles, Mr. Lillie holds to be "fond things vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranty of the 'Lalita Vistara.' What we have here is simply the old contest of the Northern and Southern Buddhists over again, with Mr. Lillie's personal convictions superadded on the subject of serpent worship, Freemasonry (on the authority of the late Duke of Sussex), the awastika, triratna, and other symbols, the catacombs, and the rest of the curious medley of unsound theory based upon uncritical study which was conspicuous in his 'Early Buddhism.' His main subject, however, is always Mr. Rhys Davids, or "the Doctor," as he prefers to style him, in virtue of the honorary degree which the University of Leyden conferred upon one of the first Pali scholars of the day. "The Doctor," it appears, maintains that Buddha's teaching was flat atheism, and Mr. Lillie sets himself to show that the Doctor is wrong. No one who knows Mr. Rhys Davids's

books will accept this representation of his opinions, and it is clear that Mr. Lillie has put up an imaginary antagonist in order to knock him down. Whether Mr. Rhys Davids is really an unsound and confused thinker, as Mr. Lillie asserts, or not, he is more than a match for his opponent, and the contemplation of the unequal combat is by no means interesting or exciting. Nothing is more dreary to read than polemical writing, and all Mr. Lillie's ease of style—for he can write very pleasantly, though seldom reasonably, when his pet aversion is out of sight for the moment—is wasted upon so dull a theme as the overthrow of one version of Buddhism by a second version; and the dullness is increased when the candid reader finds himself compelled to admit that the issue is a foregone conclusion. When Mr. Lillie allows that the 'Lalita Vistara,' on which he founds his book and his view of Buddhism, is "the most mystical allegory in any language," we demand no further concessions. That is exactly what this very amusing Tibetan classic is, and though Mr. Lillie has confirmed our admiration of its charm, we cannot say he has increased our opinion of its value as an authority on primitive Buddhism. As to the old, old story of Nirvana, it seems to us that Mr. Lillie does not quite understand what the accepted interpretation of that state really means, and his jeers at Mr. Rhys Davids's definition of it as "the peace of God which passeth understanding" seem to display a hopeless inability to master another person's and another creed's point of view. That anybody could strive to gain that peace without the inducement of a future state wherein to reap the profits is to our author inconceivable; yet people have so striven, and their number is certainly not diminishing in this agnostic era.

It is impossible to speak very highly of the *Illustrated History of the World* which Messrs. Ward & Lock send us. Those of the illustrations which are derived from medals or works of art are fairly good, though to put in a drawing, after Mr. Birket Foster, of a modern Italian villa as "a Roman house and garden" is misleading; but the imaginary pictures are mostly absurd, and many old woodcuts are introduced which have no connexion with the text. The letterpress is rather dull reading. The compiler has evidently taken some pains; but his style is cumbersome, and his knowledge is by no means on a level with the scholarship of the day.

A STANCH friend of Dickens and an enthusiastic admirer of his genius, Mr. Charles Kent is obviously well fitted to compile the volume of selections which Messrs. Chapman & Hall publish under the title of *The Humour and Pathos of Charles Dickens*. He has wisely kept his selection within moderate limits, so as to produce a handy as well as a readable book.

THE *A B C Paper Mill Guide* (Stonhill) promises to be a useful little manual; but a good many misprints will have to be corrected in the next edition. The printer's notions of the names of French departments are curious. He omits all accents, and he also perpetrates such forms as "Girondo," "Carrezo," "Vauchise." In other portions of the book we find "Florenze," "Piacenzra," &c.

We have on our table *An Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank*, by W. M. Thackeray, edited by W. E. Church (Redway).—*Celebrated Musicians of all Nations, with Short Biographical Notices*, translated from the German by M. F. S. Hervey (Low).—*Hudibras*, Parts II. and III., by S. Butler, edited by A. Milnes (Macmillan).—*First Lessons in Rhetoric, with Exercises*, by W. T. Fyfe (Williams & Norgate).—*Grammar and Logic in the Nineteenth Century*, by J. W. F. Rogers (Trübner).—*Modern French Readings*, edited by W. I. Knapp (Boston, U.S., Ginn).—*A Simplified Grammar of the Roumanian Language*, by R. Torceanu (Trübner).—*An Almanack of the Christian Era*, by A. H. Swinton (Allen).—*Moffatt's Drawing Test Papers* (Moffatt & Paige).

—*The Science of Food*, by L. M. C. (Bell).—*Essays on Diet*, by F. W. Newman (Kegan Paul).—*Beeton's Domestic Recipe Book* (Ward & Lock).—*A Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the City of Norwich, 1883*, compiled by F. Kitton (Norwich, Goose).—*French Palaces, Essays*, by R. Cutlar-Fergusson Hannay (Stock).—*The Highlands and Highlanders of Scotland*, by J. Cromb (Dundee, Leng).—*Ascents and Adventures*, by H. Frith (Routledge).—*Hops and Hop-Pickers*, by Rev. J. Y. Stratton (S.P.C.K.).—*The Caged Linnet*, by Mrs. S. Leathes (Shaw).—*Jack o' Lanthorn*, by H. Frith (Blackie).—*Charity*, by S. Parkerson (Stock).—*Sir Valentine's Victory*, by Emma Marshall (Nisbet).—*Heroines worthy of the Red Cross* (Dean).—*The Patriot Martyr* (Blackie).—*Anne*, by C. F. Woolson (Low).—*The Goal of Time*, by J. Le Gay Brereton (Sydney, Robertson).—*Ella Cuthullin, Poems*, by G. J. Chester (Marcus Ward).—*Wives and Mothers of the Bible* (S.P.C.K.).—*Daily Evening Rest*, by Agnes Giberne (Nisbet).—*The Voice of Jesus Day by Day*, by F. M. Macrae (Nisbet).—*Good the Final Goal of Ill*, by a Layman (Macmillan).—*Good Lives*, by A. M. Symington (Edinburgh, Douglas).—*The Atonement*, by Ven. Archdeacon Farrar and others (Nisbet).—*"Luther Vindicated,"* by C. H. Collette (Quaritch).—*The Christian Brothers, their Origin and Work*, by Mrs. R. F. Wilson (Kegan Paul).—*Thoughts on Great Mysteries*, selected from the Works of F. W. Faber, D.D. (Suttaby).—*Assyrian Life and History*, by M. E. Harkness, with Introduction by R. S. Poole (Religious Tract Society).—*Critique des Systèmes de Morale Contemporains*, by A. Fouillée (Paris, Baillière).—*And Phul e Tuklat-palasar II., Salmanasar V. e Sargon, Questioni Biblico-Assire*, by G. Massaroli (Rome, Printing Press of the Propaganda).

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Sacred Books of the East: Vol. 15, The Upanishads, trans. by F. Max Müller, Part 2, 8vo. 10/6 cl.; Vol. 21, The Saddharma Pundarika, or the Lotus of the True Law, trans. by H. Kern, 8vo. 12/6 cl.  
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## ELIAS LÖNNROT.

On the 19th of March, Elias Lönnrot, the discoverer of the 'Kalevala,' died in the same remote hamlet of Finland in which he saw the light eighty-two years ago. He was born at Sammatti, in the parish of Karislojo, in the interior of the province of Nyland, in 1802. He studied at Borga College, and afterwards in the University of Abo. He began life as a tutor in the house of Prof. Törngren in Abo, working meanwhile to prepare himself for the medical profession. He became a doctor, and in 1833 was appointed to Kajana, a little fortress in the very heart of the desolate lakes and woodlands of the interior of Finland. In this remote place, where he was surrounded by the natives of the country in their most primitive condition, Lönnrot cultivated a special interest in the Finnish language and poetry, which until that time had been entirely neglected. In this he was assisted by a much younger man, Matthias Castrén, who became Professor of the Finnish Language and Literature at Helsingfors, and who gave professional form and weight to Lönnrot's discoveries. Castrén died, still young, in 1852, and was succeeded in his chair by Lönnrot on the 21st of October, 1853. The latter returned to his native hamlet in 1862.

The particular studies by which Lönnrot secured for himself a European reputation were begun in 1828, when he took a journey through Tavastland, Savolax, and Karelen for the purpose of collecting orally Finnish proverbs, rhymes, and folk-tales. The results of this journey were so remarkable that in 1831 he took another through Savolax and Kajana up into the province of Archangel. The next year he penetrated still further into the desolate and



savage provinces of the north of Finland. The material collected upon these and other journeys appeared in the form of, first, four volumes of 'Lyrical Fragments,' and later, in 1834, of thirty-two cantos of the great runic epic of the Finns, the 'Kalevala,' which Lönnrot pieced together from the oral recitation of the natives. His succeeding publications were very numerous. In 1839-40 he issued a large collection of Finnish lyrical poetry in three volumes, and in 1847-49 a new edition of the 'Kalevala,' containing eighteen additional cantos. His 'Finskt och Svenskt Lexikon' must also be included in every list of his productions. E. W. G.

# THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

THE following is another instalment of a list of the names intended to be inserted under the letter B (Section III.) in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' When one date is given, it is the date of death, unless otherwise stated. An asterisk is affixed to a date when it is only approximate. The editor will be obliged by any notice of omissions or errors addressed to him at Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W. He particularly requests that new names are suggested an indication may be given of the source from which they are derived.

Bonomi, Joseph, A.R.A., architect, 1737-1808  
 Bonomi, Joseph, Egyptologist, 1796-1878  
 Bononcini, John, musical composer, 1672\*-1752\*  
 Bonville, Anthony, merchant and banker, fl. 1544  
 Bonwicke, Ambrose, B.D., schoolmaster, 1652-1722  
 Bonwicke, James, biographer, 1724  
 Bonython, Charles, lawyer, 1705  
 Bonython, Richard, American settler, 1650  
 Booker, John, astrologer, 1601-67  
 Booker, Rev. Luke, LL.D., poet, 1782-1835  
 Boole, William, monk of Canterbury, fl. 1455  
 Boole, George, LL.D., mathematician, 1815-64  
 Boone, Daniel, settler in Kentucky, 1735-1820  
 Boone, Rev. James Shergold, M.A., miscellaneous writer, 1788\*-1859  
 Boord, John, LL.D., professor at Cambridge, 1684  
 Boot, Arnold. See Boate.  
 Booth, Abraham, Baptist minister, 1734-1806  
 Booth, Barton, actor, 1681-1733  
 Booth, Benjamin, writer on book-keeping, fl. 1799  
 Booth, Sir Felix, promoter of Arctic discovery, 1775-1850  
 Booth, George, Lord Delamere, 1684  
 Booth, George, 2nd Earl of Warrington, 1758  
 Booth, George, B.D., classical scholar, 1792-1859  
 Booth, Henry, 1st Earl of Warrington, 1651-93  
 Booth, Henry, writer on free trade, 1869  
 Booth, James, lawyer, fl. 1770  
 Booth, Rev. James, LL.D., F.R.S., mathematician, 1814-78  
 Booth, James, C.B., secretary to Board of Trade, 1850  
 Booth, John, antiquary, 1694-1757  
 Booth, Junius Brutus, tragedian, 1796-1852  
 Booth, Laurence, Archbishop of York, 1490  
 Booth, Penniston, D.D., divine, 1785  
 Booth, Robert, Latin poet and philosopher, fl. 1620  
 Booth, Sarah, actress, 1769-1867  
 Booth, Thomas, B.D., divine, fl. 1611  
 Boothby, Sir Brooke, poet, 1824  
 Boothby, Miss Hill, friend of Dr. Johnson, 1708-56  
 Boothroyd, Benjamin, D.D., Independent minister, 1768-1836  
 Boott, Francis, M.D., physician, 1792-1863  
 Borde, Andrew, M.D., physician and wit, 1549  
 Bordley, John Beale, American writer on agriculture, 1804  
 Bordwine, Joseph, professor at Addiscombe, 1855  
 Boreman, Robert, D.D., divine, 1675  
 Borgard, Albert, lieutenant-general, 1653-1751  
 Borgarucci, Giulio, M.D., physician, 1581\*  
 Borlase, Edmund, M.D., physician, 1682  
 Borland, James, M.D., inspector of army hospitals, 1776-1863  
 Borlase, Rev. Henry, founder of Plymouth Brethren, 1835  
 Borlase, William, D.C.L., F.R.S., historian of Cornwall, 1695-1772  
 Borrough, or De Burgo, John, theologian, fl. 1385  
 Borowicki, Count, Polish dwarf, 1739-1837  
 Borrer, William, F.R.S., botanist, 1781-1862  
 Borrow, George, 'Bible in Spain,' 1803-81  
 Bortol, Thomas, Augustinian, fl. 1290  
 Borthwick, David, Lord Advocate, 1581  
 Borthwick, William, 4th Lord Borthwick, 1542  
 Bosa, St., Bishop of York, 705  
 Bosanquet, Charles, governor of South Sea Company, 1850  
 Bosanquet, Sir John Bernard, judge, 1773-1847  
 Bosanquet, Samuel Richard, 'Rights of the Poor,' 1799-1882  
 Boscawen, Edward, admiral, 1711-61  
 Boscawen, Edward, 1st Earl of Falmouth, 1841  
 Boscawen, Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, 1734  
 Boscawen, William, lawyer and writer, 1752-1811  
 Bosgrave, James, Jesuit, 1547-1623  
 Bosso, cardinal, 1181\*  
 Bossan, or Bossenham, Herbert de, cardinal, fl. 1180  
 Bossan, John, painter, temp. Eliz.  
 Boswell, John, heraldic writer, fl. 1572  
 Bostock, John, M.D., physician, 1744-74  
 Bostock, John, M.D., F.R.S., physician, 1774-1848  
 Boston, John, monk of Bury, 1410  
 Boston, Thomas, Scotch divine, 1676-1732  
 Boston, Rev. Thomas, of the Relief Church, 1713-67  
 Boswell, Alexander, Lord Auchinleck, Scotch judge, 1706-82  
 Boswell, Sir Alexander, antiquary, 1775-1822  
 Boswell, James, biographer, 1740-95  
 Boswell, James second son of the biographer, 1778-1822

Boswell, Rev. John, M.A., miscellaneous writer, 1699-1756  
 Boswell, Sir William, diplomatist, 1647  
 Bosworth, Joseph, D.D., Anglo-Saxon scholar, 1780-1876  
 Bosworth, William, poet, 1608-53\*  
 Boteler, William, Franciscan, 1410\*  
 Botetourt, John de, admiral, 1325  
 Botteville, alias Thynne, William, editor of Chaucer, fl. 1542.  
 See Thynne.  
 Botfield, Beriah, M.P., bibliographer, 1807-63  
 Bothwell, William, poet, fl. 1200  
 Bothwell, Adam, Bishop of Orkney, 1526-93  
 Bothwell, Francis Stewart Hepburn, 5th Earl of, 1624. See Hepburn.  
 Bothwell, James Hepburn, 4th Earl of, 1578. See Hepburn.  
 Bothwell, Patrick Hepburn, 1st Earl of, 1507. See Hepburn.  
 Botley, Samuel, stenographer, b. 1642\*  
 Botolph, St.  
 Botoner, William, or William Worcester, antiquary and astronomer, 1415\*-90\*  
 Bott, Rev. Thomas, theological writer, 1688\*-1754  
 Bott, Thomas, china painter, 1829-70  
 Bott, William, topographer, 1735-1804  
 Bottisham, Nicholas, Carmelite, 1435  
 Bottisham, William de, D.D., Dominican, 1399  
 Bottomley, Joseph, musical composer, 1786-1820\*  
 Bottomley, Samuel, engraver and poetical writer, fl. 1770  
 Bouch, Sir Thomas, civil engineer, 1822-80  
 Boucher, Rev. John, divine, 1818  
 Boucher, Rev. Jonathan, miscellaneous writer, 1738-1804  
 Boucher, Rev. Barton, M.A., religious writer, 1794-1865  
 Bougeville, William, monk of Bec, fl. 1288  
 Bough, Samuel, Scotch painter, 1821-78  
 Boughen, Edward, D.D., theological writer, 1588\*-1661  
 Boulbee, Rev. Thomas Pownall, LL.D., theological writer, 1819-84  
 Boulter, Hugh, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, 1672-1742  
 Boulton, Matthew, F.R.S., inventor, 1728-1809  
 Boulton, Richard, medical practitioner, fl. 1700  
 Bouquet, Philip, D.D., Hebrew professor, 1669-1748  
 Bourchier, George, Royalist, ex. 1643  
 Bourchier, Henry, Earl of Essex, 1483  
 Bourchier, John de, judge, 1330\*  
 Bourchier, Sir John, Lord Berners, 1468-1533  
 Bourchier, Thomas, Cardinal Archbishop of York, 1436  
 Bourchier, Thomas, D.D., Franciscan, 1586\*  
 Bourdieu, Isaac du, Protestant minister, fl. 1685  
 Bourdieu, Jean du, Protestant divine, 1720  
 Bourgeois, Sir Francis, R.A., painter, 1756-1811  
 Bourke, Miles, Viscount Mayo, 1649  
 Bourke, Richard, husband of Grace O'Malley, 1605  
 Bourke, Richard Southwell, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, 1822-1872  
 Bourn, Nicholas, professor at St. Andrews, fl. 1580  
 Bourn, Rev. Samuel, Nonconformist divine, 1637-1719  
 Bourn, Rev. Samuel, divine, 1650\*-1722\*  
 Bourn, Samuel, Dissenting minister, 1713-95  
 Bourn, Thomas, compiler, 1771-1832  
 Bourn, William, miscellaneous writer, fl. 1530  
 Bourne, Gilbert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1569  
 Bourne, Hugh, founder of the Primitive Methodists, 1772-1852  
 Bourne, Rev. Immanuel, theological writer, 1590-1672  
 Bourne, Reuben, dramatist, fl. 1692  
 Bourne, Robert, M.D., professor at Oxford, 1761-1829  
 Bourne, Vincent, Latin poet, 1696\*-1747  
 Bourne, William Sturges, M.P., politician, 1769-1845  
 Bouteil, Rev. Charles, M.A., archaeologist, 1877  
 Bouthflower, Rev. Henry Crewe, Hulsean lecturer, 1797-1863  
 Bouverie, William Fyfe, Earl Radnor, 1869  
 Boverick, clock-maker, 17th century  
 Bovey, Mrs. Catharine, nee Riches, 1669-1726  
 Bovill, Sir William, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, 1814-1873  
 Boville, alias Terrill, Anthony, Jesuit, 1621-76  
 Bovillus. See Bullock, Henry.  
 Bowater, Sir Edward, K.C.B., general, 1748-1861  
 Bowden, John, Presbyterian divine, fl. 1788  
 Bowden, Rev. John, theological writer, 1751-1817  
 Bowden, Samuel, M.D., poet, fl. 1754  
 Bowditch, Thomas Edward, African traveller, 1790-1824  
 Bowdler, Miss Hannah, poetical and theological writer, 1754-1830  
 Bowdler, Miss Jane, poet and essayist, 1743-84  
 Bowdler, John, religious writer, 1746-1823  
 Bowdler, John, jun., religious writer, 1781-1815  
 Bowdler, Thomas, F.R.S., 'Family Shakespeare,' 1754-1825  
 Bowe, Rev. William, biographer, 1818  
 Bowen, James, genealogist, 1774  
 Bowen, John, genealogist, 1832  
 Bowen, John, Bishop of Sierra Leone, 1859  
 Bowen, Thomas, engraver of charts, 1790  
 Bower, Archibald, ex-Jesuit, 1686-1766  
 Bower, Edward, painter, fl. 1640  
 Bower, George, medalist, temp. Jac. II.  
 Bower, Walter, Scotch monk, 1385  
 Bowerbank, John Scott, LL.D., F.R.S., naturalist, 1797-1877  
 Bowers, George Hull, D.D., Dean of Manchester, 1794-1872  
 Bowes, James Stuart, journalist and dramatist, 1864  
 Bowes, Sir Jerome, diplomatist and translator, 1616  
 Bowes, John, Lord, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1767  
 Bowes, Marmaduke, Catholic gentleman, ex. 1585  
 Bowes, Sir Martin, alderman of London, 1566  
 Bowes, Mary Eleanor, Countess of Strathmore, 1800  
 Bowes, Paul, editor of 'D'Essex's Journal,' fl. 1700  
 Bowes, Richard, captain, 1555  
 Bowes, Sir Robert, Master of the Rolls, 1554  
 Bowes, Robert, statesman, 1597  
 Bowes, Thomas, translator, fl. 1504  
 Bowes, Thomas, traveller, 1759-1844  
 Bowes, Sir William, diplomatist, 1611  
 Bowett, Henry, Archbishop of York, 1423  
 Bowby, Thomas William, Times correspondent, 1817\*-1860  
 Bowie, John, writer on Spanish literature, 1725-88  
 Bowler, Thomas William, landscape painter, 1869  
 Bowles, Caroline, afterwards Mrs. Southey. See Southey.  
 Bowles, Sir George, G.C.B., general, 1787-1878  
 Bowles, John, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, 1637  
 Bowles, Thomas, draughtsman and engraver, b. 1712\*  
 Bowles, William, naturalist, 1780  
 Bowles, William Lisle, divine, poet, and antiquary, 1762-1850  
 Bowley, Robert Kangor, organist, 1813-1870  
 Bowman, Henry, musician, fl. 1677  
 Bowman, John Eddow, botanist, 1785-1841

Bownas, Samuel, Quaker  
 Bowne, Peter, M.D., medical writer, fl. 1624  
 Bowness, Wm., portrait painter, 1809-67  
 Bowring, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S., miscellaneous writer, 1792-1873  
 Bowtell, John, topographer, 1784-1813  
 Bowyer, George, admiral, fl. 1794  
 Bowyer, Sir George, M.P., legal and miscellaneous writer, 1811-83  
 Bowyer, Robert, portrait painter and publisher, 1758-1834  
 Bowyer, William, F.S.A., learned printer, 1699-1777  
 Boxall, John, D.D., Catholic divine, 1570  
 Boxall, Sir William, R.A., F.R.S., painter, 1879  
 Boxer, Edward, admiral, 1784-1855  
 Boyce, Samuel, poet and dramatist, 1775  
 Boyce, Thomas, dramatist, 1732-93  
 Boyce, William, Mus.D., musician, 1710-79  
 Boyd, Archibald, D.D., Dean of Exeter, 1803-83  
 Boyd, Rev. Henry, M.A., translator of Dante, 1832  
 Boyd, Hugh, formerly Macaulay, political writer, 1791  
 Boyd, Hugh Stuart, Greek scholar, 1782-1843  
 Boyd, Mark, author, 1805-79  
 Boyd, Mark Alexander, Scotch writer, 1562-1601  
 Boyd, Robert, Scotch divine, 1678-1697  
 Boyd, Robert, Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, 1470  
 Boyd, Robert, Lord Boyd, Scotch judge, 1518-90  
 Boyd, Robert, LL.D., legal writer, 1793  
 Boyd, Robert, M.D., physician, 1883  
 Boyd, Walter, M.P., financier, 1754-1837  
 Boyd, William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, executed for treason, 1746-48  
 Boyd, Sir William, M.D., physician, 1803-74  
 Boyd, Zachary, Scotch divine, 1690\*-1693  
 Boydel, Mrs. Jane, novelist and miscellaneous writer, 1830  
 Boydel, John, Lord Mayor, 1719-1804  
 Boydel, Josiah, painter, 1750\*-1817  
 Boyer, Abel, lexicographer, 1667-1729  
 Boyes, John Frederick, M.A., classical scholar, 1811-79  
 Boyle, Charles, 4th Earl of Orrery, 'Epistles of Phalaris,' 1676-1731  
 Boyle, David, Scotch judge, 1772-1853  
 Boyle, Hamilton, Earl of Cork and Orrery, 1730-64  
 Boyle, Henry, Lord Carleton, patron of Addison, 1724-5  
 Boyle, Henry, Earl of Shannon, Speaker of Irish House of Commons, 1685-1764  
 Boyle, John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, 1706-69  
 Boyle, John, Bishop of Cork, 1620  
 Boyle, Michael, D.D., Bishop of Lismore and Waterford, 1635  
 Boyle, Michael, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, 1702  
 Boyle, Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, 1612-98  
 Boyle, Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington and 4th Earl of Cork, 1695-1753  
 Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, 1586-1643  
 Boyle, Hon. Robert, philosopher, 1694-91  
 Boyle, Roger, 1st Earl of Orrery, 1621-79  
 Boylston, Zbdiel, American physician, 1680-1766  
 Boyne, Gustavus Hamilton, Viscount, 1639-1723. See Hamilton.  
 Boyne, John, carmelitist and engraver, 1750\*-1810  
 Boys, David, Carmelite, fl. 1451  
 Boys, Edward, B.D., divine, 1677\*  
 Boys, John, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, 1571-1625  
 Boys, or Bois, John, divine, 1560-1643  
 Boys, John, miscellaneous writer, fl. 1660  
 Boys, Sir John, of Bonnington, 1664  
 Boys, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Biblical scholar and antiquary, 1792-1880  
 Boys, William, F.S.A., surgeon and topographer, 1735-1803  
 Boyse, Joseph, Dissenting minister, 1659-1728  
 Boyse, Samuel, 'The Deity,' 1708-49  
 Brabazon, Roger Le, judge, 1317  
 Brabazon, Sir William, Lord Treasurer of Ireland, 1552  
 Braccan, abbot, fl. 650  
 Bracebridge, John, monk of Sion  
 Bracegirdle, Mrs. Anne, actress  
 Bracegirdle, Rev. John, poet, 1613-4  
 Bracken, Henry, M.D., medical writer, 1764  
 Brackenbury, Sir Edward, lieutenant-colonel, 1785-1864  
 Brackenbury, Rev. Joseph, poet, 1788-1864  
 Brackenridge, William, D.D. See Brakenridge.  
 Brackley, Thomas Egerton, Viscount, 1616. See Egerton.  
 Bracton, Henry de, legal writer, temp. Henry III.  
 Bradberry, David, Dissenting minister, 1735-1803  
 Bradbridge, or Brodebridge, William, Bishop of Exeter, 1578  
 Bradbury, George, judge, 1596  
 Bradbury, Thomas, Dissenting preacher, 1677-1759  
 Braddock, Edward, general, 1765  
 Braddon, Laurence, barrister, 1724  
 Brade, William, musician, 1647  
 Bradford, John, Protestant martyr, 1510-55  
 Bradford, John, Welsh poet, 1780  
 Bradford, John, Dissenting minister, 1750-1805  
 Bradford, Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, 1659-1731  
 Bradford, William, Governor of New Plymouth, 1580-1667  
 Bradford, William, printer of Pennsylvania, 1659-1752  
 Bradick, Walter, poet, 1794  
 Bradley, Benjamin, tobacco merchant, fl. 1732  
 Bradley, Rev. Charles, of Southgate, 1814-53  
 Bradley, George, journalist, 1816\*-63  
 Bradley, James, D.D., astronomer, 1692-1762  
 Bradley, Ralph, lawyer, 1717-88  
 Bradley, Richard, F.R.S., writer on agriculture, 1732  
 Bradley, Rev. Thomas, theologian, 1609-70\*  
 Bradley, Thomas, M.D., physician, 1751-1813  
 Bradley, William, painter, 1801-57  
 Bradock, Thomas, B.D., translator, fl. 1600  
 Bradshaigh, Rachel, Lady, nee Guise, 1743  
 Bradshaigh, Richard, Jesuit, 1601-69  
 Bradshaw, Mrs. Anna Maria, nee Tree, actress, 1862  
 Bradshaw, George, 'Railway Guide,' 1853  
 Bradshaw, Henry, poet, Benedictine, 1513  
 Bradshaw, James, ejected minister, 1702  
 Bradshaw, James, rebel, ex. 1746  
 Bradshaw, John, regicide, 1586-1659  
 Bradshaw, John, Catholic writer, 1659, fl. 1689  
 Bradshaw, Thomas, poet, fl. 1591  
 Bradshaw, William, Puritan divine, 1571-1618  
 Bradshaw, William, hack author, fl. 1704  
 Bradshaw, William, Bishop of Bristol, 1671-1739  
 Bradshaw, Nicholas, author, fl. 1635  
 Bradstreet, Anne, poetess, 1672  
 Bradstreet, Capt. Dudley, adventurer, fl. 1755

Bradstreet, Robert, poet, 1765-1836  
 Bradstreet, Sir Samuel, Irish judge, 1791  
 Bradwardine, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1349  
 Brady, Austrian field-marshal, 1826  
 Brady, Sir Antonio, Admiralty official, 1881  
 Brady, Hugh, LL.D., professor at Louvain, fl. 1628  
 Brady, Nicholas, D.D., divine and poet, 1659-1726  
 Brady, Philip, writer in Irish language, fl. 1711  
 Brady, Robert, M.D., physician and historian, 1700  
 Brady, Sir William Maziere, Chancellor of Ireland, 1796-1871  
 Bragge, Rev. Francis, divine, 1663, fl. 1694  
 Braham, Francis, afterwards Countess Waldegrave, 1821-79  
 Braham, John, vocalist, 1774-1856  
 Braham, Robert, editor of *Lydgate*, fl. 1555  
 Braidley, Benjamin, 'Sunday School Memorials,' 1845  
 Braidwood, James, of London Fire Brigade, 1800-61  
 Braidwood, Thomas, instructor of the deaf and dumb, 1806  
 Brailford, Rev. John, M.A., poetical writer, 1775  
 Brailosa, William de, justice itinerant, 1212\*  
 Braithwaite, John, author of *Quaker tracts*, fl. 1660  
 Braithwaite, John, writer on Morocco, fl. 1729  
 Braithwaite, John, inventor, 1818  
 Braithwaite, John, civil engineer, 1870  
 Braithwaite, Richard, See *Braithwaite*.  
 Brakelonde, Jocelin de. See *Jocelin*.  
 Brakenridge, William, D.D., F.R.S., divine, 1762  
 Bramah, Joseph, inventor, 1749-1814  
 Bramhall, John, Archbishop of Armagh, 1593\*-1663  
 Bramis, John, monk of Thetford, fl. 15th cent.  
 Bramston, Francis, judge, 1683  
 Bramston, James, poet, 1694-1743-4  
 Bramston, James Yorke, Catholic prelate, 1836  
 Bramston, Sir John, judge, 1877-1864  
 Bramston, Sir John, K.B., autobiographer, 1611-1700  
 Bramwell, George, legal writer, 1763-1837  
 Bran, Welsh princes of this name  
 Brancestre, John de, Archdeacon of Worcester, 1218  
 Branch, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, fl. 1769  
 Branker. See *Branker*.  
 Brand, Hannah, actress and dramatist, fl. 1811  
 Brand, Rev. John, 'Popular Antiquities,' 1743\*-1806  
 Brand, Rev. John, M.A., political writer, 1808  
 Brand, Thomas, Nonconformist divine, 1635-91  
 Brandard, Robert, engraver, 1806-62  
 Brande, Augustus Everard, M.D., medical writer, 1747-1834  
 Brande, William Thomas, D.C.L., F.R.S., chemist, 1786-1866  
 Brandier, Gustavus, antiquary, 1730\*-57  
 Brandon, Charles, Duke of Suffolk, 1551  
 Brandon, Henry, Duke of Suffolk, 1551  
 Brandon, Rev. John, divine, b. 1644, fl. 1695  
 Brandon, J. Raphael, architect, 1817-77  
 Brandon, Josiah Arthur, architect, 1822-47  
 Brandon, Samuel, dramatist, fl. 1598  
 Brandon, Sir Thomas, K.G., diplomatist, 1509  
 Brandreth, Jeremiah, traitor and inventor, ex. 1817  
 Brandreth, Joseph, M.D., medical writer, 1747-1818  
 Brandwood, James, author, 1826  
 Branker, or Branker, Rev. Thomas, mathematician, 1636-76  
 Brannon, George, 'Vectis Scenery,' 1785-1860  
 Branton, Allen Robert, wood engraver, 1778-1827  
 Branthwaite, William, D.D., translator of Bible, 1619  
 Branwhite, Nathan, engraver  
 Branwhite, Peregrine, minor poet, 1745-95  
 Brasbridge, Thomas, medical writer, 1538\*-98\*  
 Brase, Rev. John, classical scholar, 1833  
 Brasse, Thomas, railway contractor, 1805-70  
 Brathwaite, or Braithwaite, Richard, poet, 1588-1673  
 Braxfield, Robert Macqueen, Lord, Lord Justice Clerk, 1721-99. See *Macqueen*.  
 Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, novelist, 1883  
 Bray, Edward Atkins, B.D., F.S.A., poet and miscellaneous writer, 1778-1857  
 Bray, Francis, surgeon, 1727-1804  
 Bray, John, physician and botanist, fl. 1377  
 Bray, Sir Reginald, statesman, 1503  
 Bray, Thomas, D.D., divine, 1656-1730  
 Bray, Thomas, D.D., Irish Catholic prelate, fl. 1813  
 Bray, William, F.S.A., antiquary, 1736-1832  
 Braybrooke, Henry de, judge, 1234\*  
 Braybrooke, Robert de, Bishop of London, 1404  
 Braybrooke, Richard Cornwallis Neville, Lord, 1820-61. See *Neville*.  
 Brayley, Edward Wedlake, topographer, 1773-1854  
 Braynwood, Edward, biographer, 1556  
 Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1st Earl of, 1636-1716. See *Campbell*.  
 Breadalbane, John Campbell, 3rd Earl of, 1696-1776  
 Breakpear, Nicholas. See *Adrian IV*.  
 Breachiffe, John, topographer, 1619-52  
 Brechte, Faukes de, baronial leader, 1223\*  
 Brechin, Sir David de, 'The Flower of Chivalry,' ex. 1320  
 Breden, William, mathematician, fl. 1626  
 Bredon, John, Minorite, fl. 1446  
 Bredon, Simon, M.D., astronomer, fl. 1386  
 Bredwell, Stephen, medical writer, fl. 1636  
 Bree, Robert, M.D., physician, 1759-1839  
 Bregwin, St., Archbishop of Canterbury, 765  
 Brekeil, Rev. John, theological writer, 1769  
 Brekendale, Nicholas, grammarian, fl. 1281  
 Bremer, Sir James John Gordon, admiral, 1786-1860  
 Bremesgrave, Richard, Abbot of Evesham, fl. 1418  
 Brennan, Mr., dramatist, fl. 1756  
 Brend, John, translator, fl. 1565  
 Brendan, St., Abbot of Birr, 572  
 Brendan, St., Abbot of Clonfert, 485-578  
 Brennan, John, M.D., journalist, 1768\*-1830  
 Brent, Miss Charlotte, vocalist, 1802  
 Brent, Sir Nathaniel, civilian, 1573-1652  
 Brentford, Patrick Ruthven, Earl of; and Earl of Forth, 1651. See *Ruthven*.  
 Brenton, Capt. Edward Pelham, historian and biographer, 1774-1839  
 Brenton, Sir Jahleel, Bart., admiral, 1770-1844  
 Brezely, John. See *Anderton*.  
 Brezeliou, Mrs. Jane, poetical writer, 1885-1740  
 Brezeton, John, 'Discovery of Virginia,' fl. 1603  
 Brezeton, Owen Salusbury, F.R.S., antiquary, 1715-92  
 Brezeton, Thomas, diplomatist and author, 1690-1722  
 Brezeton, Sir William, traveller, 1661  
 Brezeton, Sir William, K.C.B., general, 1789-1864

(To be continued.)

## CHARLES ROBERT NEWMAN.

TILL the news reached us of his death, few knew that for the last thirty years there lived at Tenby a most remarkable man. This was Charles Robert Newman, younger brother of John Henry (Cardinal) Newman, and elder brother of Francis William (Prof.) Newman. For years I had the inestimable privilege—and I use this word in its primitive sense—of enjoying his close intimacy. This was from about 1857 to the middle of 1860, and never before or since have I met a man endowed with so rare an intellectual equipment. There resided then at Tenby Mrs. Tennyson, mother of Lord Tennyson, and Miss Tennyson; Capt. and Mrs. Jesse (the latter was to have married Arthur Hallam); the Misses Allen, one of whose sisters was married to Siamondi the historian; the Wedgwoods; Dr. Dyster; Mrs. Fanny Gwynne; the Smedleys; and others who formed the literary society of the place. As visitors came Sir Thomas and Lady Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mr. Darwin (who lectured at the Literary Institute), Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. E. A. Freeman, and many other more or less eminent personages. But all these were unknown to Charles Newman. And he was unknown to them. He was a recluse. He seldom left the house, and when he went out he did not often enter the town, but walked for his exercise along the road which led from his door into the country. This was generally in the evening or at night. In the telegram which announced to the world his death it was stated that "at one time his striking figure was well known in Tenby, but that for some years past he has been confined to his house." His figure was indeed "striking." Dressed in a pea-jacket, with a shawl or a rug thrown across his shoulders, and with a sou'-wester over his head, he marched along—rigid, erect, with *staccato* step, looking not to the right nor to the left. He wore shoes (sometimes slippers), and, as his trousers were short and wide in the legs, a considerable interval of his white socks was left exposed. I am sorry to say that the lads and lasses and the vulgar sort of folk regarded Charles Newman at Tenby much as they formerly did Tennyson at Farringford and Carlyle at Chelsea. Once, I recollect, when he came to me to tea, he was followed to the door by a crowd of gaping urchins, whom I had to disperse with the threat of a stick.

As I have said, he sought seclusion. His health and means and inclination made him averse from society. The rector called on him, but was not admitted; visitors to the town who had known his brothers would send in their cards, but they received no response; local medical men, when they heard he was ill, volunteered their services, but they were declined with courteous thanks, conveyed by letter.

I was more fortunate. One afternoon, about to be caught in a shower of rain on the Marsh Road, I sought shelter in one of those cottages overlooking the lake created by the little stream which finds its way from the Vale of St. Florence to the sea through a series of sand dunes forming the shore of Tenby Bay. While waiting for the weather to clear, I casually took up a weekly newspaper strangely annotated in manuscript. Such marginalia had surely never before been contributed to a newspaper. I inquired as to the authorship, and then, for the first time, discovered that Charles Newman resided at Tenby and in this house. The landlady—whose attentive and persistent kindness to her distinguished lodger is worthy of every sort of praise—knew me, and, on my expressing a wish to meet the author of the marginalia, readily undertook that I should see him. Two days afterwards I called at the house in the Marsh Road, and was at once ushered into the presence of Newman. He stood at the top of the topmost stair. I cannot imagine a more distinguished head and face. There was a touch of Mephistopheles in him. There was

also a touch of Jupiter Olympius. Although dressed in ill-fitting clothes, and with a sort of blanket over his shoulders, he appeared to me to be the ideal of courtly grace. He bowed me, without a word, into his apartment. This was in the roof of the building, and the only light came from a window which opened with a notched iron bar. The room was as meagrely furnished as Goethe's study in Weimar. A bed, a chest of drawers, a table, and two or three chairs, with a few books, constituted the whole of the goods and chattels. The owner of the room, having closed the door, moved a chair for me to the fire, took one for himself, and bowed again, leaving me to open conversation. I have now forgotten how we broke the ice; but in the result I got on admirably, and from that day for years I had the happiness of visiting my new friend two or three times a week.

THOMAS PURNELL.

## SALE.

THE library of the late Mr. Francis Bedford, the eminent bookbinder, comprising magnificent specimens of his skill, was sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Friday, March 21st, and four following days. Most of the standard works in all classes of literature were chiefly bound by himself, and there were a few examples of the tasteful handiwork of other celebrated binders, purchased as patterns. Prices ruled generally very high. Amongst the lots most eagerly contested were: Aldine Poets, published by Pickering, 53 vols., in calf extra, 36l. Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, by Dyce, 11 vols., calf extra, 18l. 15s. Beckford's Popular Tales from the German, 2 vols., thick paper, calf extra, 20l. 10s. Blake's Jerusalem, 5l. 12s. 6d. Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, 6 vols., olive morocco extra, 18l. 5s. Bry, *Collectiones Peregrinationum in India Occidentale et in India Orientale*, Pars i. to xi. of each, first edition, olive morocco, gilt edges, 225l.; Bry, *Peregrinationum in Americam*, Pars i. to ix., second edition, olive morocco, gilt edges, 51l.; Bry, *Peregrinationum in Americam*, Versio Germanica, Pars i. to xii., first edition, with duplicate portions from second, 18 vols., olive morocco extra, 100l.; Bry, *Peregrinationum in India Orientale*, Versio Germanica, 18 vols., first edition, and including portions from the second, olive morocco extra, 81l. Cabinet des Fées, 41 vols., calf extra, 17l. 10s. Chronicon Nurembergense, in brown morocco extra, 49l. Clarac, *Musée du Sculpteur*, 12 vols. in 11, brown morocco extra, 33l. 10s. Combe's Doctor Syntax, *Dance of Death*, and *Dance of Life*, 6 vols., original editions, with Rowlandson's plates, calf extra, 25l. Coryate's *Crudities*, fine large copy, with the points not cut as usual, 30l. 10s. Dante, *Comedia*, con l'Esposizione di A. Vellutello, brown morocco, covered with Grolier gold tooling by F. Bedford, 49l. Dibdin's Northern Tour, 3 vols., large paper, 51l. Ducange, *Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis curante Henschel*, 8 vols., olive morocco extra, 19l. Grenville Catalogue, 4 vols., large paper, 26l. Heinsii *Poemata*, large paper, bound in brown morocco, with gilt and painted *gaufre* edges, 19l. Heures à l'usage de Rome, printed in 1513 by Simon Vostre, 30l. Homer's Works, by G. Chapman, 3 vols. in 2, red morocco, gilt edges, 21l. Landon, *Vies et Œuvres des Peintres*, 25 vols. in 13, olive morocco extra, 25l. 15s. Lodge's Portraits, 4 vols., unlettered engravers' proofs, 28l. Meyer's British Birds and Eggs, 4 vols., green morocco extra, 33l. Milton on Divorce, first edition, with author's autograph corrections, 8l. 5s. Mirror for Magistrates, with the suppressed dedication, brown morocco extra, 17l. Notes and Queries, five series, with indexes, 64 vols., 36l. Psalms in Meeter, richly embroidered with gold wire and pearls, 20l. 10s. Ritson's Works, 36 vols. in 32, calf extra, 38l. Rogers's Italy and Poems, 2 vols., brilliant



proofs, beautifully bound in olive morocco, lined with red leather, and vellum fly-leaves, covered inside and out with minute gold tooling, considered Mr. Bedford's *chef-d'œuvre*, 116s. Scott's Works and Life, 100 vols., calf extra, 45s. 10s. Stirling-Maxwell's Artists of Spain, 3 vols., red morocco extra, 30s. Swift's Works, by Sir W. Scott, 19 vols., calf extra, 18s. Yarrell's British Fishes, 2 vols., largest paper, green morocco extra, 49s. 5s.; Yarrell's British Birds, with supplements, 5 vols. in 4, largest paper, green morocco extra, 49s. Walton and Cotton's Angler, with Notes by Sir N. H. Nicolas, 32s. The entire sale (1,551 lots) produced 4,876l. 16s. 6d.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

March 24, 1884.

ANY ONE who watches closely the workings of the *esprit parisien*, and, what amounts to the same thing if one wishes to be just, of the *esprit français*, cannot fail to remark an intellectual movement of great significance. We seem to have got quit of the provocations and of the audacities—by no means audacious if they are closely analyzed—of the naturalistic school. We feel as we should do if we had taken a long walk on a blazing hot day, when we should like to have a little water to drink; we are returning to matters the most simple and the most commonplace, it may be said, and after an orgy of literary dram-drinking we are on the verge of intoxication with buttermilk. There is, in fact, a reaction—a reaction predicted by many observers and rendered quite inevitable by the brutality of the books of the day.

I don't mean to say that our novels and our plays have reached the point of resembling altogether your English novels, which have enthusiastic admirers in France, especially among the most highly educated people; and one certainly could not put all our new books into the hands of young girls. I repeat, however, that there is a decisive reaction. The need is felt of a wash after such a long roll in the mud. It is to this sentiment, and to no other, that is especially due the extraordinary success of the *Maitre de Forges*, the play of M. Georges Ohnet, which is running just now at the Gymnase. It was brought out on the morrow of 'Pot-Bouille,' that unfair satire on the bourgeoisie of Paris, and the bourgeoisie, which had been calumniated the day before, found itself avenged the next day. "Le maitre de forge" is depicted as good, generous, devoted, chivalrous, and rich, a circumstance which does him no harm with the public, the Paris bourgeois considering that he has found at length his own face reflected in a clear mirror. Add to this that this model of iron-masters in particular, and merchants in general, is contrasted in a very able fashion with a noble duke, who behaves to a young girl to whom he is engaged like the worst of scoundrels, and does not marry her because she is ruined, and you will understand the enthusiasm of the Parisian bourgeoisie for this play, in which it is flattered and gratified in all its secret longings. To tell M. Jourdain not only that he produces prose without knowing it, as Molière would tell him, but that he gives proof of nobility and courage, and that iron-masters with their hearts in the right place and their money invested in good securities are worth all the dukes in the world, is to take the bourgeois gentleman and the bourgeois democrat too on their weak sides—to conquer and delight them to all eternity.

This is an exact account of the skill and good fortune of M. Georges Ohnet, who is a very pleasant man of thirty-five years of age, rich, the son of a distinguished architect, and one who knows exactly the sentiments of the middle classes of Paris and France, that bourgeoisie which he persists in praising in his books, and to which, besides, he does credit by his own life and labours. The *Maitre de Forges*, therefore, is the great theatrical event; and never have the best pieces of Dumas fils (their success has always been a little contested) nor the more

easily accepted plays of Sardou reached such a high average of receipts. The representations of the *Maitre de Forges*, in which, however, a duo of married people are seen in a fairly forlorn condition, have become for the public what the Opéra Comique used to be. Appointments are made for young couples to meet there. I know two or three damsels who have had their first interview with their suitors at the Gymnase during the run of the *Maitre de Forges*. On such an occasion the theatre is always sure of letting two boxes, that of the possible husband and that of the bride to be. Happy the pieces which are turned to account for such meeting! As there is a great deal of marrying the theatre is pretty sure of at least one whole section of the Parisian public.

But, I may repeat, there is another cause for such a success, and that cause is moral rather than literary. The public—which is too much despised and which treats with a certain disdain those who do not know how to touch it—is not long the dupe of theories, of proclamations of art for art's sake, of words ending in *-ism*, such as naturalism and modernism. This worthy public expects art to make it forget its every-day cares; it expects poetry to charm and console it; it expects the novel to interest it in humanity which shall not be solely the humanity of the gutter. It clings just to that dream, that ideal which the calumniators of the human race deny to it. "Man," said Pascal, "is neither angel nor beast." But by refusing it wings we have left its feet too long in the kennel. Now it has had enough of the sewer, it takes for its watchword, without knowing it, and apparently by instinct, the word of Longfellow, "Excelsior." And on the heights, if it encounters the *Légende des Siècles*, or the *Mare au Diable*, or the *Petite Fadette*, the epic or the idyl, it is enchanted, no doubt; but if, in default of hydromel or honey, one gives it some good middle-class dish, well cooked, well served, savoury to the palate, hot to the stomach, solid and wholesome, it is pleased with it; and the plain fare cures it of the pyrosis it had contracted from the spirit, more or less adulterated, that it had been swallowing for a long time.

It is only fair to say that a great many others have contributed to this reaction. M. Ludovic Halévy with *L'Abbé Constantin*, M. Edmond About with the *Roman d'un Brave Homme*, proved (what is no paradox) that it is possible to interest the multitude in a picture of respectable people. The writer of this letter can claim for himself that he has always endeavoured in his books to struggle for this humble ideal, this flickering little flame which seems so often on the point of going out, and which a generous impulse rekindles suddenly into a blaze. I confess that my ideal is higher than that of the public, and, as my friend François Coppée remarked on Monday, on saying good-bye to the readers of the *Patrie*, to which he has been in the habit of contributing the dramatic week, "I prefer the plays of Shakspeare to those of M. Scribe." But it is already a great point gained that the sympathies which one experiences triumph, and that it is not necessary to ask the crowd to enjoy all at once the *Nuit de Mai* of Alfred de Musset or the *Burgraves* of Victor Hugo.

M. Edmond About had not published anything since the *Roman d'un Brave Homme*, which, issued in the heyday of naturalism, was the protest of a man of talent and a good Frenchman against the coarseness of the fashionable novel. The other day—that is to say, last month—M. About put together, under the title of *De Pontoise à Stamboul*, his notes of his journey to Constantinople on the occasion of the starting of the Orient Express. It was really from Pontoise, where he usually spends the summer, that M. About started for the Bosphorus and Stamboul. His pleasant book—amusing, *spirituel*, lively, gay, and vigorous—has pleased everybody, even his travelling

companion, M. de Blowitz, who also printed his experiences, under the title of *'Une Course à Constantinople.'* "No one," M. de Blowitz kept saying, "will read me if About hands over his notes to a publisher. Who will care for my book when he can get About's?" But the *Times* correspondent has surprised people by the eminently French tone of his volume. Among the foreigners who, when they endeavour to do so, can write in the way that pleases French people, M. de Blowitz will take a respectable place. He has wisely abstained from trying to describe Constantinople. He knows that Théophile Gautier has done all that can be done in that way, and that M. de Amicis has followed in Gautier's footsteps. Instead he has "interviewed" the Grand Vizier, he has sketched the Turkish ministers, and touched in passing on what he calls "*Les Sept Plaies de la Turquie.*"

I have said nothing of the successful volume that Père Didon has just published on *'Les Allemands.'* Some fanatical *Chauvins* find fault with his admiration for Germany. The truth is that Père Didon is an enlightened patriot and a good observer. It is not squibs like the *'Voyage au Pays des Millions'* which can give us an exact idea of our neighbours. Père Didon has tried to describe Germany, and he has spoken of France with a warmth and eloquence that have a touch of the pulpit about them; but it is very certain that his book does him great credit.

The friends of Père Didon have celebrated at his house his forty-fourth birthday. Those of M. François Coppée entertained him on the 11th at dinner at the Hôtel du Louvre. Dinners are quite the fashion. M. Meissonnier has had the good taste to refuse the one offered to him as a protest against the destruction of one of his works by Mrs. Mackay. Yet the list of subscribers bore the names of E. Renan, Alexandre Dumas, Berthelot, and Pasteur. "I shall soon be starting for Italy," said M. Meissonnier. "If people wish to give me a dinner, let it be later, on the occasion of the exhibition of my works; but on the morrow of the Mackay affair I cannot accept it." This is tact. The painters of the young school have an idea of honouring an old artist of singular talent, Th. Ribot, who lives away from cliques at Asnières in a humble studio crammed with masterpieces—Ribot-Ribera, as he used to be called, and really his robust painting resembles that of the Spanish master, and has something of the power. There is a banquet in honour of Ribot, and to-morrow a banquet in honour of Coppée.

The author of the *'Intimités'* is very popular, and while his brother dramatic critics entertained him the other day at the club presided over by M. Vitu, it is now his comrades in the Maison Lemerre, his comrades in his *début*, his intimate friends who seek to pay him a compliment. His health will be proposed on this occasion by M. Sully Prudhomme, who was his competitor at the Academy, and who will be his *parrain* at the public reception. There is something really touching in the deep, sincere friendship of the two rivals who have remained brothers in arms. Men of letters and poets have been calumniated over much. They are not more jealous of one another than two grocers whose shops are in the same street, or two drapers whose shops are next door to one another. Human nature is in all ranks the same; but it is not always true that man is ever a wolf to man, although Hobbes said it. It is precisely, to return to what I said just now, the recoil from pessimism, the nausea of the human soul, which push the Parisian public towards optimism, filtered water and milk. It would not do to go too far in this direction. A formula like "*Homo homini agnus*" would be as false as "*Homo homini lupus*." The author of the *'Provinciales'* is right. Man is neither angel nor beast. He is taken for a greater beast than he is when the horrors, the brutality, the sores

and plague-spots of his nature are exhibited. He is disgusted, and he is right.

I may add as a postscript, that more than one French philosopher is packing his portmanteau to go to Edinburgh to the tercentenary. M. Clermont-Ganneau, whom I saw yesterday, and M. Mézières, will start before the date fixed. M. Dumas fils has been asked to take the journey, but he is busy with a new piece and a dinner (another dinner!) which he is giving to the members of the committee for his father's statue. This dinner will have this original feature, that the menu will be taken entirely from the novels of Dumas père, who was as proud of his cookery as of his plays. Rosini's forte was macaroni, Dumas's was an omelette; but this title to fame is not mentioned on the pedestal of his statue.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the Academy offered a prize for a panegyric on Regnard, the comic poet. Old Villemain, then Perpetual Secretary, was furious on finding on one of the manuscripts this epigraph:—

Comme le grand Dumas, Regnard fut cuisinier.

This competitor was of the mind of Carême, who used to say, "Qui sait la cuisine sait tout." And Carême was perhaps right. JULES CLARETTE.

### Literary Crossip.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN will contribute a memoir of Prince Albert to the new 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Lord Bacon is to be treated by Mr. S. R. Gardiner, while Mr. J. Gairdner contributes the notice of Anne Boleyn. The article on Queen Anne is to be supplied by Prof. A. W. Ward, that on Akenside by Mr. E. W. Gosse, that on Dr. Arnold by Mr. Theodore Walrond, that on St. Anselm by Canon Stephens. Mr. R. Garnett will write on Major André, Mr. Austin Dobson on Christopher Anstey, and Mr. Leslie Stephen on Addison.

It is rumoured that Dr. J. A. H. Murray is to have a pension from the Government, 250*l.* a year, but the news seems almost too good to be true.

MR. THEODORE WATTS is likely in a short time to print a selection from his sonnets, published and unpublished. To the poems will be prefixed an essay on the sonnet, its history, development, and metrical principle, with specimens from the earliest Italian poets down to the English sonnet-writers of our own day.

'MR. HENRY IRVING'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA' will, we hear, be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. in May next. It will form two volumes, narrated in a series of sketches, chronicles, and conversations by Mr. Joseph Hatton.

MR. HENRY JAMES has written a novel entitled 'Lady Barberina,' the first chapters of which will appear in the May number of the *Century Magazine*. Lady Barberina is the daughter of an English nobleman, and she engages the affections of a young American doctor who is heir to a New York millionaire. The scene is laid partly in England and partly in America.

MR. SWINBURNE'S introduction to Madame Dorian's translation of 'The Cenci' has attracted much attention in Paris, partly on account of its strictures upon the poetry of Byron. To find Byron placed in the scale of English poets below Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, and Keats has astonished the Parisian mind.

The new building erected at the south-

east corner of the British Museum, intended to supply additional accommodation for the national collections, is now rapidly approaching completion. It fronts Montague Street, and its dimensions are as follows: front, 120 ft. by 40 ft.; south side, 102 ft. by 40 ft.; north side, 80 ft. by 40 ft. It consists of four floors, viz., basement (lighted from without), ground floor, mezzanine, and skylight gallery. The basement and ground floor, north side, will be used for newspapers—and there will be a reading room for persons consulting them in volumes or files. The ground and mezzanine floors, south side, will be added to the MS. Department, to afford officers' studies, and rooms for the use of select MSS. and for collating texts. The mezzanine floor and skylighted gallery, front and north side, will be devoted to the Department of Prints and Drawings, including exhibition room. The south gallery will be used for the exhibition of the collections of glass. The building, as we have before mentioned, is being erected by the help of funds bequeathed by Mr. William White, who died in 1823, leaving to the Trustees of the British Museum the reversion of a sum of 63,941*l.*, the interest of which was to be enjoyed by his wife during her life. This lady died in 1879.

THE Bishop of Peterborough has just prepared for publication a volume of his sermons preached on special occasions. The book is now in the press, and will be issued next month by Messrs. Isbister.

UNDER the title of "Romances of Fantasy and Humour" Messrs. Nimmo & Bain will shortly commence a new series of works. The first four volumes, edited by Mr. John H. Ingram, will contain the poems and tales of Edgar Poe, and include the hitherto inedited lengthy fragment 'The Journal of Julius Rodman.' Three photogravures and fifteen etchings, including a new portrait of Poe, will illustrate these four volumes.

MR. MACKENZIE BELL is about to publish through Mr. Elliot Stock a biographical and critical sketch of Charles Whitehead, the author of 'Richard Savage,' a romance; 'The Solitary,' a poem in the manner of Goldsmith; and an amusing story of the life of Jack Ketch. Whitehead was somewhat of a Richard Savage himself, and after a career involving many vicissitudes he died in a hospital in Melbourne from the effects of absolute destitution. He was at one time an intimate friend of Charles Dickens, and introduced the novelist to Messrs. Chapman & Hall when the 'Pickwick Papers' were contemplated, the publishers having, in the first instance, offered Whitehead himself a commission to write to Seymour's sketches. Christopher North speaks highly of Whitehead in the 'Notes,' and the late D. G. Rossetti refers to him repeatedly in his letters. Mr. Mackenzie Bell's book is entitled 'A Forgotten Genius.'

MRS. ARTHUR KENNARD is about to write a volume on Vittoria Colonna for the "Eminent Women Series." Vernon Lee's monograph on the Countess of Albany, wife of Prince Charles Edward and afterwards of Alfieri, will shortly appear in the same series.

MESSRS. FIELD & TVER announce for immediate publication a new Leadenhall Press half-crown oblong series of half-

bound books, No. 1 of which (illustrated) will be 'Lord Beaconsfield on the Constitution,' being a reprint of the excessively scarce tracts 'What is He?' and 'A Vindication of the English Constitution,' by Disraeli the Younger, edited with an anecdotal preface by Francis Hitchman, author of the 'Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield,' &c. No. 2 of the series will be Mr. Julian Marshall's 'Tennis Cuts and Quips in Prose and Verse, with Rules and Wrinkles.'

At a meeting of the Council of the Scottish Text Society on the 20th inst., Prof. Skeat's 'Kings Quair,' which is now ready for issue to subscribers, was laid upon the table. It was reported that Rolland's 'Court of Venus,' edited by the Rev. Walter Gregor, M.A., and a fasciculus of Dunbar, edited by Mr. J. Small, M.A., comprising those poems published during the poet's lifetime, were in the press and would be ready during the months of April and May.

In a paper on 'Carlyle's Holidays in Wales,' in the April number of the *Red Dragon*, may be found several letters written by the sage of Chelsea to the late Mr. Charles Redwood, solicitor, Cowbridge, with whom Carlyle stayed on the two occasions he visited Wales some forty years ago.

THE April number of *Blackwood* will contain a review of the state of art in France, in which the influences of political changes upon the artistic tastes and ideals of the French people are examined in a forcible, if not complimentary manner.

THE April number of the *Genealogist* will contain several papers of general interest. Mr. S. R. Bird, F.S.A., deals with the 'Scutage and Marshal's Rolls' among the public records. Mr. J. A. C. Vincent contributes two papers, one 'On Queen Elizabeth's Supposed Visit to Helmingham,' and the other 'On Wanley's Harleian Journal.' Dr. Rendle furnishes some new information with regard to the Harvards of Southwark, from which locality it is probable the founder of the university in the United States came.

MESSRS. CASSELL have in preparation a work entitled 'Working Men Co-operators: What they have Done and What they are Doing,' being a handbook giving an account of the artisans' co-operative movement, by Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, Senior Bursar of Balliol College, and Steward of Christ Church, Oxford, and Mr. B. Jones, honorary secretary of the Southern Section of the Central Co-operative Board.

THE proprietor of the *American Register*, an English journal published in Paris, has purchased the English copyright of Heine's memoirs, which are now being published in serial form in the Leipzig *Gartenlaube*. The publication of the English version of this interesting work will take place in May.

A WORDSWORTH birthday book is said to be in preparation, compiled by a great-granddaughter of the poet.

THE thirteenth part of the Palæographical Society's publications, which is at last ready for issue, concluding the first series, contains thirty-one plates. Among them are reproductions from:—a Greek inscription found at Cape Tenarus, of the fifth century B.C.; a MS. of Nicephorus of the ninth century; the illustrated Latin Pentateuch of the seventh century belonging to Lord Ashburn-



ham; the 'Liber Vitæ' of Durham, about 840; the Durham Ritual, tenth century; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1045; the Domesday Book, 1086; Oecleve, 1411-12; charters of Edward I., 1303, 1321; of Queen Philippa, 1328, 1339; of Richard II., 1392, 1395; and miscellaneous deeds of the fifteenth century. The general introduction and tables to the whole issue are also comprised in the current part.

MESSRS. BICKERS & SON, who are now publishing a uniform edition of De Foe's "Complete Works," desire to make it as complete as possible, and they will be glad to hear from any one possessing unpublished letters or any matter attributed to or known to be by Defoe.

MR. W. J. C. MOENS is going to publish the Registers of the Dutch Reformed Church, Austin Friars, London, 1571 to 1874, with the monumental inscriptions and armories. The book will have sixty-six engravings of armories. The volume will come out in the same form as those of the Harleian Society, but the entries are arranged in alphabetical order.

THE death of M. Mignet removes from the scene the Nestor of French historians. Born at Aix in 1796, he began his career at the same time as his lifelong friend Thiers, and his history of the French Revolution, published in 1824, made his name universally known. He was elected to the Academy as early as 1836.

A YOUNG American is going to issue 'Ishtar and Izdubar, the Epic of Babylon; or, the Babylonian Goddess of Love and the Hero and Warrior King,' a "restoration" of the famous Iliad of Babylonia, in the verse of Dryden and Pope.

MESSRS. JAMES WEIR & KNIGHT will shortly publish a new story by Miss Rosa Mackenzie Kettle, author of 'Smugglers and Foresters.'

THE case *Nicols v. Pitman*, just heard in the Chancery Division, is of interest to lecturers and publishers. The plaintiff delivered a lecture, which the defendant took down in shorthand and published in phonographic characters in a magazine. Mr. Justice Kay in giving judgment held that though any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own referential use, he had no right to publish it for profit, either in the ordinary way or in phonography.

THE annual meeting of the Manchester Literary Club was held on Monday last. From the report we learn that the progress of the Club is of a gratifying character, 219 members being now on the books. The treasurer's statement shows that the financial affairs are in a satisfactory condition. Mr. George Milner, who was re-elected president, in returning thanks said that efforts would be made to ensure increased prosperity in the future.

MR. BUNYU NANJIO, Hon. M.A. Oxon., leaves England on Saturday, returning to Japan by San Francisco.

DR. HABERLANDT has presented to the Imperial Academy of Vienna his new edition of the 'Pañkatantra.' He distinguishes between two recensions, the northern and the southern, the latter being, according to him, the more primitive. It is hoped

that his edition may be published in the *Transactions* of the Academy.

MR. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE writes to us about the series of character portraits of the professors of Edinburgh University which it is proposed to publish in connexion with the Tercentenary Festival:—

"I have to ask your courtesy in allowing me to say that the portraits are not in any sense caricatures. Individual character, not caricature, is the motive of the whole volume, and in portraying this the artist, Mr. William Hole, has been singularly successful."

It is stated that negotiations are in progress between the Nizam and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for the establishment of a Mohammedan university for India at Hyderabad, and that Mr. Blunt offers to contribute 30,000 rupees towards the endowment of the first professorship at the university.

The Cambridge Local Examinations last December were held at 124 centres for boys and 115 for girls, extensions having been made, among others, to Jamaica and Ceylon. Twice as many junior boys as girls competed, and twice as many senior girls as boys, pointing to the fact that girls of the middle classes remain at school some years longer than boys of a corresponding station, with the probable result, in many cases, that they secure a fuller and wider education. Somewhat under thirty per cent. of the juniors failed, while the failures among the seniors reached nearly one-half. Arithmetic is still a great stumbling-block to juniors, while seniors show distinct improvement. Grammar and English composition have undoubtedly improved under the influence of these examinations, although the youthful mind is still prone to dismiss as "bad grammar" the peculiarities of Shakespearean usage. Boys have taken to showing enthusiasm in their essays, while girls are commended for their keen observation, imagination, and impartiality. In all these respects signs of a great transformation are not wanting.

THE results of the Cambridge Local Examinations as to languages can only be described as encouraging with reference to Latin and Greek, in which young students certainly receive a far more thorough grounding than was given a quarter of a century ago. The defective work done in French and German, especially in accident, proves that teachers and pupils do not yet believe in taking equal pains with modern languages, and that the principles which have benefited classical teaching have not yet leavened the methods of studying French and German.

THE deaths are announced of Dr. A. Bisping, of Münster, well known among Roman Catholics as a critic of the New Testament; of Dr. Lübken, of Oldenburg, the author of an elaborate 'Mittelniederdeutsches Wörterbuch,' in six volumes, and a 'Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik'; and of M. Stoeber, of Mulhouse, the editor of *Alsatia*. Up to the German conquest of his native country he was a professor at Mulhouse and the librarian of the city. Latterly he was custodian of a museum founded by himself.

MESSRS. BEER & Co., the successors of Messrs. Provost, have been driven out of Tavistock Street by the extension of the Floral Market, and have taken refuge in Henrietta Street.

## SCIENCE

## 'MENTAL EVOLUTION IN ANIMALS.'

I WRITE to close this correspondence so far as I am concerned. It must surely be obvious to every one who reads the quotation from my British Association lecture that I there state the doctrine of "organized experience," "hereditary habit," or "hereditary memory," as explicitly as it can be stated. The mere fact that I did not then happen to use the last of these (to me) synonymous terms has nothing to do with the matter. My whole contention is that I have not adopted this term from Mr. Butler, and that still less have I adopted the theory which he endeavours to make this term convey.

It is to me an extraordinary fact that I should find so much difficulty in making so simple a matter intelligible. But as I appear to have hitherto failed, I shall make one last attempt *de novo*, as I see that Mr. Butler, in his book which has just come out, is no less determined than your reviewer to thrust his meaning into my mouth.

Mr. Butler's theory, then, is that all the phenomena of heredity (instinct included) are due to the memory of the individual. In his usage, therefore, the term "hereditary memory" serves to convey this theory. But in my usage (and in that of all other evolutionists) this and analogous terms do not serve to convey any such theory. On the contrary, they are used to convey its precise opposite. For when we speak of instinct as hereditary memory, organized experience, and so on, what we mean is that heredity in successive generations gradually lays down in the structure of the brain that physical substratum which constitutes the obverse or physical side of the instinct. Hence, while I deem heredity to be the cause of congenital knowledge, Mr. Butler deems congenital knowledge to be the cause of heredity. I do not know that any difference of view between two writers could well be greater than such a transposition of cause and effect; and in order to show that there is no real ambiguity in the statement of my views upon this matter in my book, I may quote the following passage from Mr. Butler's own criticism of them in his recently published work: "Whereas I want him to say that the phenomena of heredity are due to memory, he will have it that the memory is due to the heredity, which seems to me absurd."

I may conclude by showing why the converse views entertained by Mr. Butler seem to me absurd. As I have said before, his theory requires us to use the term "memory" in a metaphorical sense. As a matter of fact, we learn that there can be no memory in a seed or in an egg, and therefore when we say that a plant grows out of the seed, or an animal grows out of the egg, because they each remember to have done the same thing many times before and thus know how to do it again, we are merely restating the observed facts of heredity in metaphorical terms. With just as much, or as little, meaning we might attribute the observed facts of chemical affinity to the sundry elements falling in love with one another. Of course I should have no objection to Mr. Butler's inversion of the scientific theory of instinct if it were represented to be what, in fact, it is—a metaphorical or poetic rendering of observed phenomena. My objection begins when I find that he lays claim to furnish a scientific explanation of the phenomena of heredity by any such means. And this objection is enforced when I find that he has succeeded in leading astray the judgment of a reviewer in a periodical having the literary status of the *Athenæum*. In your notice of his book in the current number it is said that Mr. Butler's theory furnishes a true scientific explanation of the facts of heredity. It does nothing of the kind. A scientific explanation means the referring of observed effects to demonstrable causes. But to refer the facts

of heredity to those of memory for an explanation is to refer them not merely to a non-demonstrable cause, but to an obviously impossible one. In so far as the physical substratum of memory is dependent on, or maybe transmitted by, heredity, there is a connexion of cause and effect between the two; but it lies in the opposite direction to that which is supposed by Mr. Butler, and all the passages which he quotes from my book in order to show that I have accepted his supposition are intended to convey, and I think clearly enough do convey, the precise converse. It would be a matter of very great surprise to me if your reviewer of his book could indicate the name of one single man of science who would endorse the opinion that either in this or in any other respect Mr. Butler's writings, whatever other merits they may present, have exercised the smallest particle of influence upon the science or philosophy of the time.

GEORGE J. ROMANES.

Will you allow me space to express in your columns the astonishment which I have experienced in reading the pretensions put forward by Mr. Butler, and endorsed by your reviewer of his and Mr. Romanes's recent books? Mr. Butler has not even the credit of being the first to introduce Prof. Hering's phraseology to English readers. I believe that I may claim that credit, such as it is, myself (see *Nature*, July 13th, 1876, p. 237). Nevertheless, your reviewer does not hesitate to praise Mr. Butler for having tardily recognized that Prof. Hering preceded him in treating all manifestations of heredity as a form of memory; and in a way which may be flattering to Mr. Butler, but is to my mind exceedingly objectionable on account of its intrinsic inaccuracy, speaks of this use of the term "memory" as "Mr. Butler's view" and "Mr. Butler's identification."

In addition to having adopted the views of Lamarck and the language of Hering, Mr. Butler may claim originality as the only writer who has sought to gain notoriety for himself by offering personal insult to Mr. Darwin.

Permit me also to say that the reviewer of Mr. Butler's 'Selections' appears to me to put forward statements with regard to Mr. Darwin's own teaching, and as to the present attitude to that teaching on the part of the scientific world, which are altogether misleading. He says that "Mr. Darwin recognized in later life that he had attributed a wrong kind of importance to the principle of natural selection." This is a complete misrepresentation (the *bona fides* of which I do not for a moment question) of Mr. Darwin's modest criticisms of himself; and I venture to state categorically that neither Mr. Darwin himself nor any of his followers have seen reason to seriously modify the doctrine of the efficacy of natural selection. Your reviewer also speaks of the "recent change of view as regards the recognition of teleology within the organism." Whatever may be the case among those whom Prof. Huxley has termed "paper-philosophers," there has been, I make bold to state, no such change of view amongst the working and observing naturalists either in this country or abroad; and it is to the opinion of such men that one may reasonably attach most weight, seeing that Mr. Darwin himself was of that order.

Your reviewer cites Mr. Bates's theory of mimicry as "a discovery of *vera causa* of variation." Is he not aware that the theory of mimicry is only one subdivision of the general doctrine of natural selection, and that it involves the assumption of minimal spontaneous variations as a starting-point, and does not go behind them in any way?

And then we are introduced to the discredited speculations of Lamarck, which have found a worthy advocate in Mr. Butler, as really solid contributions to the discovery of the *vera causa* of variation! A much more important attempt than Mr. Butler's to do something for Lamarck's

hypothesis of the transmission to offspring of structural peculiarities acquired by the parents was recently made by an able and experienced naturalist, Prof. Semper, of Würzburg. His book on 'Animal Life,' &c., is published in the "International Scientific Series." Prof. Semper adduces an immense number and variety of cases of structural change in animals and plants brought about in the individual by adaptation (during its individual life history) to new conditions. Some of these are very marked changes, such as the loss of its horny coat in the gizzard of a pigeon fed on meat; but in no single instance could Prof. Semper show—although it was his object and desire to do so if possible—that such change of structure was transmitted from parent to offspring. Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but, as Prof. Semper's book shows, when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. On the other hand, Darwinism, i.e., the doctrine of the natural selection in the struggle for existence of the fittest varieties, which varieties arise *irrevocably*—that is to say, without relation to their fitness—is constantly tested and found sufficient. As to the *vera causa* of variation, there is much which ought to be said here and now, did your space permit. They are not so utterly unknown as your reviewer seems to suppose. I regret that it is not possible for me to do more than refer those who are interested in the subject to the works on heredity published within the last twelve months by Nägeli, Weismann, and W. K. Brooks.

E. RAY LANKESTER.

\* \* \* As regards metaphor, it would be difficult for Mr. Romanes to match his own principle, stated above, that heredity—the fact that offspring resemble parents—lays down in successive generations, i.e., in each generation, i.e., in each individual, the physical substratum of mind. But, as we have had so frequently to point out to Mr. Romanes, the remark of ours which he called in question was about his use of the term and idea of hereditary memory as applied to instinct, and not as applied to structure, or to heredity in general, as in this final letter. To put a concrete case,—Mr. Butler holds that a chicken, on being released from its shell, can aim at a seed because it remembers having done the same before when identical with its parents. This takes place exactly in the same way, continues Mr. Butler, as we can remember to spell words correctly without thinking, because we remember learning to do so when identical, so to speak, with our former selves. Mr. Romanes would either agree with this explanation of the instinct or not. If he does, he can hardly have derived it in its integrity from any other writer. If he does not, he should not use instinct and hereditary memory as synonyms without explaining that he does not really mean that instinct is memory. In either case he should surely have mentioned Mr. Butler's name and work.

Prof. Lankester will find his services in drawing attention to Hering fully acknowledged in Mr. Butler's works ('Evolution, Old and New,' p. 200; 'Unconscious Memory,' p. 31). The logical validity of the theory of natural selection will have to be decided as much from the point of view of the logician as by the *ipse dixit* of the biologist. And from the former standpoint the assumption of a tendency to indefinite and irrelevant variation and the consequent reference of the origin of species to unknown causes form certainly the weakest, and not, as the Professor seems to think, the strongest, side of Mr. Darwin's magnificent contribution to the theory of evolution. Indeed, the Professor points out somewhat inconsistently in his concluding remarks that biological science is now being developed in the direction of substituting known for unknown causes of variation, and thus of showing that variations are not irrelevant. And it is obvious that the *irrelevance* of variation on which the Professor lays so much stress can hardly be subjected to those tests of observation and experiment to which he rightly

attaches so much value. Lamarckism as applied to instinct does not contrast so unfavourably with Darwinism as Prof. Lankester appears to think. As applied to structure we ourselves pointed out its difficulties, and can easily understand that the Professor warmly resents the introduction of psychological conceptions into biology. But the theory of evolution has to explain the development of mind as well as of organisms, and it is difficult to see how it can do this without postulating rudimentary consciousness in the lowest organisms in some such way as Lamarck, or as Profs. Haeckel and Hering, whom Prof. Lankester has himself introduced to English readers. Biology must shortly come to terms with psychology on this point. All we have claimed for Mr. Butler in this regard is to have seen and stated clearly these points in the methodology of evolution. In previous reviews of his works (*Athen.*, Nos. 2700 and 2773) we pointed out that he could not hope for more than this, and must leave further applications to the professed biologist.

#### DR. JUNKER IN THE NIAM NIAM COUNTRY.

HERR BOHNDORFF, the companion of Dr. Junker during several years, and formerly in the service of General Gordon, parted from the Russian explorer in April, 1881, at Sasa's residence in the Niam-Niam country. He passed through Dem Idris, where he saw 3,000 *okas* of ivory, put in store there by Mr. Lupton, and awaiting transportation to the Meshra. At Wau, owing to the difficulty of obtaining carriers, he was compelled to leave behind him fifty cases, containing objects collected by Dr. Junker. He succeeded in reaching the Meshra or Rek, where a steamer had been detained during five months, owing to the revolt of the Denka. Leaving that place at the beginning of December, 1883, he arrived at Khartum about the middle of January. The Shilluk, too, were found to be in full revolt, and when wood had to be cut on shore, it was necessary to land the eighty soldiers to protect the woodmen. Fashoda and Kawa were found deserted. Occasionally the steamer was fired upon, but no harm was done, as the river is very wide.

The last communication which reached Bohndorff from Dr. Junker is dated Zemio's, October 1st, 1883. Unfortunately, those letters of Dr. Junker which contain an account of his most recent expedition to the Welle have not yet reached Europe, for they were forwarded by him to Emin Bey at Lado, where they probably still lie. Dr. Junker started on his last expedition on December 10th, 1882, accompanied by some of the people of Rafai, an old ivory trader, and one of the most able officers of Mr. Lupton. Rafai's recent loss in an engagement against the Madhi's people has been referred to in the letters which Mr. Lupton addressed to the Royal Geographical Society. Dr. Junker says that he would have started earlier had not three of his *tokals*, containing much valuable property, been destroyed by fire. On the 25th of April, 1883, he writes from Mofio's old "Mbanga" that he is quite satisfied with the results of his journey, having reached the Welle twenty days to the south-west of the Mbanga, and feels convinced now that the Welle is the Upper Shari. From the Mbanga he returned to Zemio's, which lies to the south-east of it, and it was then his intention to return immediately to Khartum. The information which he received from Mr. Lupton as to the unsafe state of the northern territories induced him to defer his departure. In August, and again in September, he received letters from Emin Bey, who had arrived in the Monbuttu country in May, and intended to return to the Upper Nile through the countries of the Momru, Loggo, and Kalika. When last heard of, Dr. Junker wrote that unless by the middle of November he was in receipt of information justifying an attempt to reach Khartum by way of the Meshra, he would join Emin Bey at Lado. Dr. Junker's health leaves nothing to be desired.



He has completely recovered from the fatigue of his last journey, and merely suffers from erythema, being quite free from fever.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

M. ÉLISÉE RECLUS's industry and plodding perseverance are truly admirable. Ever since 1874 the promised instalments of his monumental 'Nouvelle Géographie Universelle' have regularly reached the subscribers, until the work has grown into nine bulky volumes, illustrated with thousands of maps and engravings of quite a superior description. That one man should have been able to do so large an amount of work is matter for surprise, and that he should have done it so well is almost phenomenal. M. Reclus has not copied his predecessors, or furnished a geographical edifice the separate parts of which are disproportionate. The plan laid down in the beginning has been followed with conscientious deliberation, and no subject which the reader has a right to look for in this work will be found absent. M. Reclus is not one of those who when they meet with a difficulty turn out of a path deliberately chosen, but he surmounts it. Such at least is the impression which a perusal of his geography from its very beginning has forced upon us. As to the last volume of the series, which deals with South-Western Asia, we can only say that it is quite equal in merit to the volumes which have preceded it. Some readers may be disappointed at not finding in it long political disquisitions on Afghans, Turks, and Persians; but they are amply compensated by having presented to them a vast array of facts, which will enable them to shape their own opinions somewhat in accord with the actual state of affairs.

Mr. Powell's expedition to New Guinea is, we regret to say, definitely abandoned; the money required is not forthcoming.

MM. Henri Coudreau, J. Roche, and C. Demont have arrived at Para. They will devote two years to the exploration of the Amazon basin, paying particular attention to anthropology and natural history, without neglecting purely geographical or commercial questions. They travel under the auspices of the French Ministry of Marine.

In Dr. E. Behm, who died at Gotha on the 15th inst., Germany loses one of her most eminent geographers. Dr. Behm was best known as sub-editor and, since the death of Petermann, editor of the *Mitteilungen*. He edited in addition ten volumes of a 'Geographisches Jahrbuch,' and did the bulk of the statistical work for the Gotha almanac. His 'Bevölkerung der Erde,' a periodical abstract of all population statistics, which he published in conjunction with Dr. Wagner, is likewise well known as a work of reference and authority.

M. Charles Huber, who is at present travelling in Arabia, reached Hail, the capital of Jebel Shammar, on October 27th, since which time he has made several excursions into the environs of that place, in the course of which he has discovered about a hundred new inscriptions. When last heard of he was about to start for Jebel Ajé, and he proposes to extend his explorations to the whole of the Hejaz. Ibn Reeshid, the chivalrous Emir of Jebel Shammar, has recently defeated Abdallah-ibn-Saud, the head of the Wahabites.

The recent number of the *Mitteilungen* of the German African Association is unusually rich in geographical information. It contains, first of all, reports by Dr. Böhm and Herr Reichard on their journey from Gonda to Karema from December, 1882, to January, 1883; a report, by the late Dr. Kaiser, on the Rikwa lake; and a short notice of Herr Reichard's trip from Karema to the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, in April, May, and June, 1883. The astronomical observations of Dr. Kaiser have been computed by Dr. Stück, and his hypsometrical observations by Prof. Zöppritsch. The map, by Dr. R. Kiepert, upon which these various explorations have been

laid down, sheds a flood of light upon the country lying between Unyanyembe and the lakes Tanganyika and Rikwa. It is undoubtedly one of the most important contributions towards a more correct delineation of that part of Africa which have been published since the days of Burton and Speke. Dr. Kiepert speaks in severe terms of some former explorers, but we are bound to say that his strictures are borne out by the work now placed before us. In addition to these maps dealing with Eastern Africa, we are presented with two sheets of Pogge and Wissmann's map, and with Flegel's map of the Amambara river, which also appears in Petermann's *Mitteilungen*. For the present the Association proposes to direct its efforts to the region lying between the Upper Binue and the Congo, and to the southern tributaries of the Congo.

Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce has nearly completed a new and enlarged edition of his 'Handbook to Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' originally published in 1863, and long since out of print.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 20.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Experimental Researches in Cerebral Physiology: I., On the Functions of the Marginal Convolution' (Preliminary Communication), by Mr. V. Horsley and Prof. Schäfer; 'Preliminary Note on the Apex of the Leaf in *Osmunda* and *Todea*,' by Mr. F. O. Bower; and 'On the Most Widened Lines in Sun-spot Spectra,' by Mr. J. N. Lockyer.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 24.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Capt. J. H. Smith, Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, Commander A. D. Crofton, Staff-Surgeon W. H. Stewart, Messrs. J. Danvers, J. A. Gosset, W. H. Smith, and R. Wright.—The paper read was 'Notes on the Physical and Historical Geography of Asia Minor made during Journeys from 1879 to 1882,' by Col. Sir C. W. Wilson.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 22.—Prof. T. G. Bonney, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On *Rhytidosteus capensis* (Owen), a Labyrinthodont Amphibian from the Trias of the Cape of Good Hope,' by Sir R. Owen; 'On the Occurrence of Antelope Remains in Newer Pliocene Beds in Britain, with the Description of a New Species, *Gazella anglica*,' by Mr. E. T. Newton; and 'A Comparative and Critical Revision of the Madrepuraria of the White Lias of the Middle and Western Counties of England, and of those of the Conglomerate at the Base of the South Wales Lias,' by Mr. R. F. Tomes.

ASIATIC.—March 17.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Director, in the chair.—Messrs. Jogendra Mitra, Habib-Ullah, and Fakhr-ed-din Ahmed were elected Non-Resident Members.—Mr. T. G. Pinches read a paper entitled 'Observations on the Early Languages of Mesopotamia,' commencing with a short notice of the Akkadians and Sumerians, who, he thought, must have come from the north-east, his authority being statements on certain tablets referring to the cardinal points and to the moon. He then mentioned the several languages or dialects of Mar or Martu Su, Sug, of Nin or Elam, of Lulubi, and of the Kassî (Cossæi), and gave the names for "god," "goddess," and of the "god Rimmon" in several of these districts. He considered the dialect of Akkadian (the so-called Sumerian) the direct descendant of the Kassî, and quoted many words almost identical in form and meaning. He next discussed the Akkadian language and its dialect (Sumerian), and traced up the polyphony of these languages partly to the assimilation of the forms of certain characters which were in early times quite distinct, and then, dealing with the homophony of the language, showed that this arose from its being so largely affected by phonetic decay. Thus the syllable *gê*, for example, is weakened from no less than twelve words, originally distinct, viz. *gê*, new; *gên*, reed; *gêt*, root (?) of a reed; *gê*, battle; *gê*, to obey; *gig*, night; *gig*, sick; *geme*, like; *gê* in *gi-xun*, five; *gin* in *za-gê*, bright; *gin*, a shekel; and *gis*, one. The Akkadians, however, were not without the means of distinguishing between these differing words, as the lost consonants were often restored on the vowel-lengthenings being added. Mr. Pinches then gave a short but fairly complete outline of Akkadian accidence, showing the formation of the compound verbs and nouns, and noticing some of their peculiarities. The rest of the paper treated, *inter alia*, of the numerals and of the verb, and explained in most cases the use and meanings of the various prefixes

and suffixes. Mr. Pinches showed in this part that the first and second persons of the singular of the verb were expressed, as a rule, by the insertion of the vowels *a* and *e* respectively, and that these vowels, owing principally to the defective system of writing, often assimilated with the vowels of the other prefixes, thus constantly making no distinction between the three persons.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 20.—Mr. J. Evans, V.P., in the chair.—The Earl of Wharcliffe exhibited a fine specimen of a feldstone celt found in the North Riding of Yorkshire, two miles west of Hawes. It closely resembled in type the celts found in Cumberland.—Mr. E. Green exhibited a leaden bulla of Pope John XXII. of the ordinary type, found in the excavations at Buckfast Abbey.—Canon Pownall exhibited an interesting reliquary or shrine of Limoges enamel found in 1805 in the Priory House near Braunston, Rutlandshire, date fourteenth century.—Mr. A. J. Evans communicated an elaborate paper 'On Scupi and the Birthplace of Justinian.' It embodied the result of some months' antiquarian exploration during the course of last summer in the old Dardanian region that surrounds the modern Turkish city of Usküp or Skopia. The scantiness of existing epigraphic materials was such that Prof. Tomaschek, of Graz, has recently written an elaborate dissertation to prove that the site of the ancient Scupi should be sought in the valley of the Bulgarian Morava, far away from Skopia. Mr. A. J. Evans had now been successful in discovering the site of the Roman city in the immediate neighbourhood of Skopia, and had collected from this and surrounding sites over forty unpublished inscriptions. The Byzantine and mediæval Slavonic remains of this district, to which he incidentally referred, are also very rich, and local sagas and superstitions exist which seem to indicate a continuity of Roman tradition amongst the existing inhabitants. In one village Mr. Evans found an altar of Jupiter, originally erected by a duumvir and ædile of the colony of Scupi, still held in veneration by the inhabitants, who in times of drought solemnly set it upright and pour on it libations of wine. Amongst the inscriptions several referred to the municipal magistrates and sacral officials of Scupi. One of the most important was from the base of a statue erected to the Emperor Gallienus by the local commonwealth, and containing the form of address, *DIS ANIMO VOLTY QVE COMPARI*. The historical occasion for the erection of this monument is supplied by the victory of Regilianus, under Gallienus's auspices, gained over the Sarmatians under the walls of Scupi, and mentioned by Trebellius Pollio. Mr. Evans combated the objections recently urged, on the ground of a lately discovered passage of John of Antioch, against the identification of Skopia and Justiniana Prima, and brought forward evidence to show the prerogative position of the Metropolitan of Scupi amongst the Illyrian bishops already before Justinian's time. He further described the foundations of a Byzantine castellum existing above the village of Taor, which seemed to be identical with the "Tetrapyrgion" built by Justinian in his native village of Tauresium. With regard to the Aqueduct of Skopia, he expressed the opinion that it was in its present state rather a Turkish restoration than the original aqueduct mentioned by Procopius, but described some arches of earlier work existing in the "Old Bezestan" at Skopia which probably belonged to the aqueduct constructed by Justinian.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 19.—Mr. T. Morgan in the chair.—It was announced that the annual congress would be held at Tenby, when visits would be paid to many of the surrounding places of interest, including, most probably, St. David's.—The progress of arrangements for holding an exhibition of antiquarian objects in the Albert Hall, a portion of the International Health Exhibition, were detailed, and Associates were invited to contribute articles.—Dr. A. Fryer described a mediæval gem found by him near Cuddy's Cove, an ancient hermitage, the supposed abode of St. Cuthbert.—The Rev. C. Collier detailed the progress of the works for the new railway between Whitechurch and Fullerton, which have revealed several human interments, probably of combatants after a battle fought A.D. 1001.—The Rev. A. Taylor reported the discovery of the interment of a prehistoric man buried forty-five feet deep at Tilbury. Flint implements were found at the same time.—Mr. C. H. Compton described a remarkable wooden figure of mediæval date recently found in Petticoat Square at a great depth. The discovery of the hypocaust of a Roman building in Paternoster Square was reported by Mr. Patrick, and a great quantity of the remains were exhibited, showing the whole arrangements of the structure, portions of the hot-air flues, and of a pavement of common red tesserae. Large roofing tiles had been used instead of bricks as a support for the paving above the pillars of the furnace.—Mr. W. H. Cope described some fine

specimens of German glass.—A paper was then read, by the Chairman, 'On the Landing-place of Cæsar on the Kentish Shore.' After detailing the many theories that have been put forward on this subject, reference was made to Cæsar's own narrative, and the importance of Halley's calculations dwelt upon. Assuming that the port of debarkation was Wissant, the "nearest way across" would have brought Cæsar to Dover. Halley has shown that the tides must have taken him east of that port, and Cæsar's description of the country points, therefore, to the locality near Deal as the landing place.

NUMISMATIC.—March 20.—Mr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. M. Longworth Dames was elected a Member.—The following coins were exhibited at the meeting: by Mr. Durlacher, a penny of Edward the Confessor, having on the reverse a long double cross terminating in small crescents, with the moneyer's name THORRELL. O. LOND.—by Mr. Trist, an obol of Demetrius, King of Bactria, obv. head of the king in elephant's skin headdress, rev. Heracles crowning himself.—by Mr. Brown, a British gold coin of Cunobelinus, similar to Evans, pl. ix. 2, but showing the heart-shaped ornaments in the corners and the termination of the five-fold wreath.—by Mr. Montagu, a gold coin of the British prince Vossilos or Vossilaunos, of the Kentish district, reading VOSIT.—and by Mr. Bliss, a penny of Burghed and eleven varieties of the penny of Alfred the Great, five of which had the moneyer's name TILEVINE, with the London monogram.—Canon Pownall, F.S.A., read a paper 'On the Medals of the Popes Paul II. and Sixtus IV.'

LINNEAN.—March 20.—Mr. H. T. Stainton, V.P., in the chair.—Canon J. Baker and Messrs. W. Brockbank, R. Mason, and E. A. Heath were elected Fellows.—Mr. J. G. Baker showed and made remarks on a supposed hybrid between the oxlip (*Primula elatior*) and the cowslip (*P. veris*).—In illustration of his paper 'A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Genus *Anaphe*,' Lord Walsingham exhibited a large and remarkable nest of a congregating moth of the genus from Natal. It contained cocoons, specimens of the larvæ and of the insect itself; and there likewise was shown a live example of a dipterous parasite which had emerged from the moth's egg when hatched. He stated that the nest and contents had been forwarded to him by Col. Bowker, of Durban, and the larvæ were found alive on its receipt in England in August last. Many of the larvæ remained in the nest, but others, in companies of twenty to forty, occasionally marched out, moving in closely serried rank, like the larvæ of the procession moth (*Chetocampa*). From December to February about 250 moths emerged, but from the difficulty of obtaining their natural food all died, though a pair bred and the eggs hatched. The mature insect closely resembles the *Anaphe panda* (Boisd.), though under the latter name it would seem there are several well-marked local races. The genus is found in West Africa, also Natal; but it appears that in the several species the colour, size, shape, and material composing the common nest as well as the individual silky cocoons markedly differ. The habits of these moths when still more fully known in their native haunts will doubtless yet form a most interesting chapter to the traveller.—A paper 'On the Hairs occurring on the Stamens of Plants,' by Mr. G. Pim, was read. As to the morphology of these, he sums up the groups into divisions according to whether they are simple or compound celled, smooth or rough, flattened, branched, or glandular.—A communication by Mr. A. W. Waters, 'Closure of the Cyclostomatous Bryozoa,' was read. While admitting that the group possesses few characters available for the purpose of scientific determination, he nevertheless points out that the ovicells have a greater importance than that hitherto accorded them, also that the connecting pores are comparable with the rosette plates of the Chilo-stomata, and that stress must be laid on the size of the zoecial tube, and more particularly on the position and variation of its closure. The author states that in the Cyclostomata (simplest Bryozoa) he has found a calcareous partition closing the tubular zoecium, thus protecting the colony; whereas in the Chilo-stomata there is a horny operculum, which, unlike the other, is not a sign of death, but being movable protects the living polypide and through it the colony.—A paper was read 'On the Life History of *Acidium bellidii*,' by Mr. C. B. Plowright. In it he gives the results of a series of experiments, noting the infection and appearance of the uredo. He differs in opinion from most authorities, who regard the *Acidium* of the daisy as a variety of *A. compositarum*, while he demonstrates it to be a true heterocercal uredine.—The last communication read was by Mr. F. Kitton, 'On some Diatomaceæ from the Island of Socotra,' in which a number of new species are described and figured.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 18.—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during February, and called special attention to a young specimen of the red-eared monkey (*Cercopithecus erythrotis*), a female example of Martin's monkey (*Cercopithecus martinii*), and an example of a rare ichneumon from Ceylon, Maccarthy's ichneumon (*Herpestes maccarthii*).—Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited specimens showing a variation in the colour of the feet of the pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).—Communications were read: from Sir R. Owen, on the extinct birds of the genus *Dinornis*, forming the twenty-fifth of his series of memoirs on this subject; the present paper gave a description of the sternum of *Dinornis elephantopus*,—by Mr. J. B. Sutton, on his investigations of the more important diseases which affect the carnivorous animals living in the Society's gardens,—by Mr. J. W. Clark, on three skulls of sea-lions from the east coast of Australia, the largest of which, that of an adult male, had been exhibited together with the stuffed skin, at the Fisheries Exhibition last year, where it had been named *Arctocephalus cinereus*, Gray; the object of the paper was to trace the history of the species for which the name *Otaria cinerea* had been suggested by Péron in 1816, and to show, by comparison with the type skull at Paris, that these specimens had been rightly referred to it,—and from the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, on two new genera of spiders, proposed to be called *Forbesia* and *Regillus*.

CHEMICAL.—Dr. W. H. Perkin, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. F. W. Brown, H. Cave, F. W. Fleming, E. E. Graves, A. E. Lewis, J. E. London, G. A. Parkinson, S. Smith, G. Tunbridge, and T. U. Walton.—The following papers were read: 'Note on the Preparation of Marsh Gas,' by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. In 1873 (*Chem. Soc. Journ.*, xi. 682) the authors described a reaction in which pure marsh gas was obtained by the action of the copper-zinc couple on methyl iodide in the presence of alcohol. The loss of the methyl iodide was considerable—23-50 per cent. In the present note the authors describe a slight modification by which this loss can be prevented. It consists essentially in passing the gas evolved through a vertical tube 12" long filled with the copper zinc couple.—'On the Action of Dibrom- $\alpha$ -naphthol upon Amines,' by Mr. R. Meldola.—'Note on the Existence of Salicylic Acid in the Cultivated Varieties of Pansy and in the Violaceæ Generally,' by Messrs. A. B. Griffiths and E. C. Conrad, who state that they have extracted salicylic acid from the leaves, stems, and roots of the pansy; apparently none exists in the flowers.

MICROSCOPICAL.—March 12.—The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, President, in the chair.—Mr. Glaisher introduced Mr. Dallinger to the meeting on taking his seat for the first time as President, and the latter made a short address in acknowledgment.—Notes were read: 'On a Multiple Eye-piece,' by Mr. E. H. Griffith, in which eye-lenses of different powers were mounted on a rotating disc,—by Col. O'Hara, 'On some Peculiarities in the Form of Blood Corpuscles,'—and a communication from a Microscopical Society recently formed at San Francisco, and consisting of ladies.—A paper was read by Mr. T. B. Rosseter, describing some peculiar annular muscles in *Stephanoceros*,—by Prof. Reinsch, who stated that he had found Bacteria and non-cellular Algae to exist in considerable numbers on almost all copper and silver coins which had been for some time in currency,—by Mr. G. Masee, on the formation and growth of cells in the genus *Polysiphonia*, being a further contribution to the evidence on the continuity of protoplasm through the walls of vegetable cells,—and by Prof. Abbe, on the distance of distinct vision, in which he pointed out the erroneous inferences which had arisen from the practice of expressing the amplifying power of a lens by reference to a fixed distance of vision (10 in. or 250 mm.).—Some new forms of cells, devised by Mr. Wilks and made by Mr. E. Ward, for mounting without pressure in balsam, were also exhibited and described.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 19.—Mr. R. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The Rev. E. B. Smith, Messrs. W. Bailey, W. L. Blore, A. L. Ford, H. Leopold, and A. F. Lindemann were elected Fellows.—The President read a paper entitled 'Brief Notes on the History of Thermometers.' He stated that the subject had been handled in a comprehensive manner by M. Renou a few years ago in the *Annuaire* of the French Meteorological Society, so that he should merely mention some of the leading points. The name of the actual inventor of the instrument is unknown. The earliest mention of it, as an instrument then fifty years old, was in a work by Dr. R. Fludd, published in 1638. Bacon, who died in 1626, also mentions it. The earliest thermometers were really sympiezometers, as the end of

the tube was open and plunged into water, which rose or fell in the tube as the air in the bulb was expanded or contracted. Such instruments were, of course, affected by pressure as well as temperature, as Pascal soon discovered. However, simultaneously with such instruments thermometers with closed tubes had been made at Florence, and some of these old instruments were shown at the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at South Kensington in 1876. They are in the collection of the Florentine Academy, and in general principle of construction they are identical with modern thermometers. Passing on to the instrument as we now have it, Mr. Scott said that most of the improvements in construction in the earliest days of the instrument were due to Englishmen. Robert Hooke suggested the use of the freezing point, Halley the use of the boiling point and the employment of mercury instead of spirit, and Newton was the first to mention blood heat. Fahrenheit was a German by birth, but was a protégé of James I., and died in England. Réaumur's thermometer in its final form owes its origin to Dr. Luc; while the Centigrade thermometer, almost universally attributed to Celsius, was really invented by Linnaeus. Celsius's instrument had its scale the reverse way, the boiling point being 0° and the freezing point 100°. Mr. Scott then gave a brief account of some of the principal forms of self-registering and self-recording thermometers.—After the reading of this paper the meeting was adjourned in order to afford the Fellows and their friends an opportunity of inspecting the exhibition of thermometers and of instruments recently invented. This exhibition embraced 136 exhibits. The thermometers were classified as follows:—(1) Standard, (2) Maximum, (3) Minimum, (4) Combined Maximum and Minimum, (5) Metallic, (6) Self-Recording, (7) Solar Radiation, (8) Sea, (9) Earth and Well, (10) Thermometers used for Special Purposes, (11) Thermometers with Various Forms of Bulbs, Scales, &c., and (12) Miscellaneous Thermometers. In addition to these there were exhibited various patterns of thermometer screens, as well as several new meteorological instruments, together with drawings, photographs, &c.

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 21.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Dialects of Norway,' by Mr. H. Sweet. It was a narrative of a journey last summer in the south and west of Norway, together with Prof. J. Storm, of Christiania, who received a stipend from the Norse Government to enable him to investigate the dialects. The character and customs of the people as well as their dialects were described. The paper concluded with a protest against the neglect of phonetics by our own Dialect Society, and a statement of the necessity of establishing regular teaching of phonetics if England is to keep on a level with other countries not only in dialectology, but also in the practical study of language; with all of which the President expressed his entire agreement.

ARISTOTELIAN.—March 17.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. R. Browne introduced the discussion of part iv. of Hume's 'Treatise of Human Nature'; 'Of the Sceptical and other Systems of Philosophy.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 20.—The fifth of the course of lectures 'On Heat in its Mechanical Applications' was delivered by Mr. A. C. Kirk, the subject being 'Compressed Air and other Refrigerating Machinery.'

PHYSICAL.—March 22.—Prof. Guthrie, President, in the chair.—The Chairman stated that the next meeting would be held on April 26th, and a meeting would be held at Birmingham on May 10th.—Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson read a paper 'On Hall's Effect.'—Mr. Shellford Bidwell and Mr. H. Tomlinson also read papers on this subject.—Prof. S. P. Thompson read a paper 'On some Propositions in Electromagnetics.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 7.—Application of the Principle of Non-forfeiture to Ordinary Policies. Mr. T. B. Sprague.
- Aristotelian, 8.—Hume's 'Treatise'—Of Pride and Humility' and 'Of Love and Hatred.' Mr. W. E. Beeson.
- Society of Arts, 8.—The Alloys used for Coinage, Lecture III. Prof. W. C. Roberts (Cantor Lecture).
- Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—Animal Heat. Prof. Gamgee.
- Zoological, 8.—Use of the Remora by Native Fishermen at Zanzibar. Mr. F. Holmwood; 'Acclimatization of the Japanese Deer at Powerscourt,' Viscount Powerscourt; 'Studies in New Zealand Ichthyology,' I. On the Skeleton of *Epigonus septentrionalis*, Prof. T. J. Parker.
- Society of Arts, 8.—The Rivers Congo and Niger Entrances to Mid-Africa, Mr. E. Capper.
- Biblical Archaeology, 8.—Life and Social Position of the Hebrew Women in Biblical Times, Dr. Chetner; 'Technological Terms (Hebraic and Non-Hebraic) marking the Progress of Ancient Culture,' Rev. A. Löwy.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—Experiments on the Composition and De-structive Distillation of Coal. Mr. W. Foster.
- Wed. Shortland, 8.—Phonetic Writing and Legibility, Mr. A. H. Browne.
- Geological, 8.—The Rocks of Guernsey. Rev. E. Hill; 'New Specimens of *Megacrinurus* from the Yorkshire Coal-field,' Prof. T. C. Miall; 'Studies on some Japanese Rocks,' Dr. B. Kotô.
- Society of Arts, 8.—The Dwellings of the Poor of Great Cities, Mr. E. Hoole.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—Tenby and the Cathedral of St. David, Rev. G. M. Mayhew.



- SCIENCE.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Older Electricity,' Prof. Tyndall.  
 —Archæological Institute, 4.—'Saxon and other Early Sandals,' Mr. J. P. Harrison; 'Church of St. Michael-at-Pleas, Norwich, and its Monumental Inscriptions,' Mr. W. Vincent.  
 —Royal, 44.  
 —Linnean, 8.—'Revision of the Families and Genera of the Sclerodermic Zoantharia, the Rugosa excepted,' Prof. P. M. Duncan; 'Pollens from the Egyptian Mummies,' Mr. C. F. White; 'Anatomy and Functions of the Tongue of the Honey-Bee,' Mr. T. J. Bryant.  
 —Mathematical, 8.—'Double Algebra,' Prof. Cayley; 'A Direct Investigation of the Complete Primitive of the Equation  $F(x, y, z, p, q) = 0$ , with a Way of Remembering the Auxiliary System,' Mr. J. W. Russell; 'Position of a Triangular Prism,' Mr. J. J. Walker.  
 —Civil Engineers, 8.—'Heat Action of Explosives,' Capt. A. Noble.  
 —Antiquaries, 3.—'Discovery of a Vault with Heraldic Tiles on the Site of Mycelin Barrows Priory,' Rev. H. M. Search; 'Notes on some Deeds in the Possession of Mr. A. T. Everitt,' Dr. C. S. Percival.  
**FAIR.** United Service Institution, 3.—'Imperial Defence: Part II. Colonial Defence,' Col. Sir C. B. Nugent.  
 —Philological, 9.—'Dialects of the Lowlands of Scotland: Part II. Gaelic,' Mr. J. Ellis.  
 —Royal Institution, 8.—'The Building of the Alps,' Rev. Prof. T. G. Bonney.  
**SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Photographic Action,' Capt. Abney.

### Science Gossip.

WE understand that the "Krakatoa Committee," appointed by the Council of the Royal Society to collect information relating to the volcanic eruptions in the Strait of Sunda and the phenomena which may be referable to those outbreaks, have met with such response to their inquiries as promises well for a full report by-and-by. Meanwhile some of our readers may find it convenient to know that No. 229 of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, published last week, contains papers on the subject, with diagrams and other illustrations—one by Mr. R. H. Scott, Secretary to the Meteorological Council, 'On a Series of Barometrical Disturbances which passed over Europe between the 27th and 31st of August, 1883.' A "note" on this paper is contributed by General Strachey. This is followed by "extracts" from the report on the eruptions by the Hon. C. P. Vereker, of H.M.S. Magpie, who, being on the spot, made drawings of the changes produced, which are represented by instructive lithographs. Next come a "report" from the British Consul at Batavia, and a "report" by Major Baird, R.E., 'On the Tidal Disturbances and the Propagations of the Supertidal Waves' at the above-mentioned dates. The same number of the *Proceedings* contains the 'Report on the Circumpolar Expedition to Fort Rae,' by Capt. H. P. Dawson, R.A.

At the meeting which we mentioned last week, and which will be held on Monday next at the rooms of the Royal Society, the following resolutions will be proposed:—"1. That in the opinion of this meeting there is an urgent want of one or more laboratories on the British coast, similar to those existing in France, Austria, Italy, and America, where accurate researches may be carried on, leading to the improvement of zoological and botanical science, and to an increase in our knowledge as regards the food, life-conditions, and habits of British food-fishes and molluscs in particular, and the animal and vegetable resources of the sea in general. 2. That it is desirable to found a society having for its object the establishment and maintenance of at least one such laboratory at a suitable point on the English coast, the resources of the laboratory, its boats, fishermen, working-rooms, &c., being open to the use of all naturalists under regulations hereafter to be determined." These resolutions will be spoken to by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Arthur Russell, the Lord Mayor, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Henry Parkes, Dr. Carpenter, Prof. Flower, Prof. Moseley, Prof. Michael Foster, Prof. Sanderson, Prof. Ray Lankester, Dr. Sorby, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., and others. This is a splendid list.

GENERAL regret has been felt at the death of Dr. Allen Thomson. As an embryologist he held a very high place, and as a teacher he was eminently successful. He retired from the chair of Anatomy at Glasgow in 1877, but he continued his scientific researches till within a short period of his death.

PROF. ROWLAND of Baltimore is the recipient this year of the Rumford Gold and Silver Medals, awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for his researches on heat and light.

THE New South Wales Government have initiated a system of technical education in that colony on an enlarged scale. In 1883 the amount expended in the colony for this purpose was 10,000*l.* This year it will be increased to 25,000*l.*

M. F. A. FOREL DE MORGES publishes in the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles* for February 15th a report 'Sur les Tremblements de Terre: Études par la Commission Sismologique Suisse pendant l'Année 1881.' This is the most exhaustive examination of earthquake phenomena within a given locality that we have met with.

M. J. LEFAY, upon the invitation of the Commission of Cape Horn, made a careful inquiry into the meteorology of that southern locality. He has communicated the results arrived at in a report 'Sur le Climat du Cap Horn,' which is published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences, and is worthy of attention. MM. A. Muntz and E. Aubin have found that the carbonic acid in the atmosphere of Cape Horn is only 2.56 in 10,000 volumes of air, the average in Europe being 2.84.

M. BILLEQUIN has translated Maltutti's 'Elementary Chemistry' into the Chinese language. It is published at the College of Peking, under the auspices of the Chinese Government, the preface to the work having been written by the First Minister, his Excellency Tong Lung. The same Frenchman has also translated Fresenius's 'Chemical Analysis,' the preface for which has been written by his Excellency Tcho Tia Mae, the Governor of Peking and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DR. A. HOLMGREN has been appointed by the Swedish Government agricultural entomologist for this year. The assistance which the entomologist has given to the farmers has decided the Government to continue the office.

MR. CHARLES ZIETHEN BUNNING furnishes to the *Proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers* a translation of the official report on colliery explosions in Prussia in the years 1868 to 1881. This is exceedingly interesting as enabling any one to examine the relative effects of fire-damp in the Prussian collieries and in those of the United Kingdom.

THE East Indian Meteorological Reports for the month of August, 1883, have been received.

THE *Statistical Register* of the colony of Victoria for the year 1882 (Part VII., "Production") has been received. The completeness of the agricultural statistics calls for especial commendation.

### FINE ARTS

The Reynolds Exhibition will Close This Day, March 20th.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE GROSVENOR GALLERY is NOW OPEN FROM TEN TO SIX with a Collection of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.—Admission, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 5*s.*

19th CENTURY ART SOCIETY, Conduit Street Galleries.—THE SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN FROM TEN TO SIX DAILY. FREEMAN and MARRIOTT, Secs.

THE VALE OF TRANS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Placid's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1*s.*

*Italian Masters in German Galleries.* By G. Morelli, Member of the Italian Senate. Translated from the German by Mrs. L. M. Richter. (Bell & Sons.)

In the intervals of his senatorial labours the writer of these notes has found time to study the Italian pictures in the galleries of

Munich, Dresden, and Berlin, and, possessing a courage not uncommon among amateur critics who have no technical knowledge to support them, he has challenged the dicta of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle on more than half the pictures to which he has given attention. He has a ready pen, and, apparently, a large collection of photographs. His self-confidence is unbounded, and a lively animus gives energy to the sharp remarks in which his pages abound, and which are not least insulting when they are veiled by mock humility and the affectation of deference. There is a good deal that is feminine in the bitterness of Signor Morelli. Nor is his onslaught confined to Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle; he differs from MM. Bode and Meyer, of Berlin, about the technique of Verrocchio, although on p. 354 he winds up a paragraph of sneers thus:—

"The editors of the Berlin catalogue, moreover, rely for the maintenance of their verdict on the technic of painting, which they think they can detect in the picture No. 104a, and which they find 'in accordance with the method of Verrocchio.' On this slippery path, however, I do not venture to follow them, as I confess, to my shame, that I have but a very defective knowledge of Verrocchio's method in painting."

It seems that these censures are based not on doubts of what the Berlin authorities meant by the technique of the master, but on the forms of the ears, nails, and thumbs in four pictures, which appear to our author to be characteristic of a certain master's studio. A writer possessing the technical knowledge Signor Morelli disclaims would have seen the fallacy of such evidence as this, on which he has relied much, and often employed in other cases. Verrocchio's method of painting is clear enough in his 'Baptism of Christ' in the Florence Academy. In Mr. Ruskin's museum at Sheffield is a Verrocchio which, damaged as it is, shows his method of working. On p. 45 Signor Morelli assails another body of experts:—

"They seem at Munich to have no clear conception of Paris Bordone at all, or they would not for all these years have paraded before a patient public, as a genuine work of that charming colourist, the flat, soulless copy in Room 7, No. 483. Even now this dull copy is still copied by so-called artists,"

and, adds our author in another passage, "to say that one must be a working painter to understand the old masters. One would almost feel inclined to set up the contrary as an axiom!" No doubt "one" would, if he does not understand better than this passage shows what the saying means that is always grievous to the dilettante critic. Pace Signor Morelli, it does not follow that because a man copies a picture therefore he is a bad critic. He is likely to have some knowledge of the technique which he tries to study.

One Dr. Marggraff, who doubtless deserved it, is even more roughly handled in these pages than MM. Crowe and Cavalcaselle. The doctor is frankly told that he knows nothing about Bordone, or Titian, or Bonifazio. And this is by a man who has included among the finest Titians in England what he is pleased to call "the grand family picture of the Cornaro [which] is in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland." Dr. Marggraff "knows little about Moroni," and few people can, we are told,

tell a Moretto from a work of his great pupil. It may be so, although experts think otherwise. It may be a consolation to the well-belaboured Dr. Marggraff that his adversary sees Vanderwerff's colour in the so-called 'Reading Magdalen' in the Dresden Gallery, which is popularly ascribed to Correggio. While we share his suspicions of the "Correggiosity" of the "Correggio," we do not believe Vanderwerff, clever reproducer as he was, painted that famous work.

It is hard to gather from this book what degree of faith the author claims for some of its statements. For example, on p. 291 he says, after reference to Rumohr's surmise that Raphael may not have entered Perugino's studio till about the year 1500 :

"Well, if I am rightly informed, Prof. Rossé, of Perugia, has discovered documents proving that Raphael actually did not leave Urbino to settle at Perugia till about the end of 1499, when he entered the studio of Pietro Perugino as an assistant."

Would any one who wishes his criticisms to be taken seriously base a large fabric of deductions upon such a loose statement? According to Signor Morelli the drawing for the Madonna of Terranuova, at the back of the cartoon for the Conestabile Raphael at Berlin, is by Perugino, and Perugino is the author of both these compositions; but adds our author, p. 334 :—

"Some months before he executed this picture Raphael, if I am not mistaken, had made a copy, modified by his own taste, of that drawing by Perugino (now at Berlin), which copy of Raphael's is to be seen at Lille in a somewhat damaged condition (No. 46, Braun's Catalogue).

.....On comparing the photographs of the two drawings, namely, of Pietro's original drawing at Berlin and Raphael's sketch-like copy at Lille, the ingenious modifications that Raphael has thought fit to introduce into the original of his master appear to me to be of the highest interest; for instance, in the attitude and gestures of St. Jerome and the Infant Christ, in the position of the Virgin's left arm, &c. He has also rightly shortened the too elongated waist of the Virgin; in a word, this hasty copy by young Raphael proclaims in a striking way the full independence and superiority which by this time he had attained over his former master."

What Signor Morelli means by advising all his "young friends to study this very interesting sketch-like drawing in pen and gypsum," we, so far as the word "gypsum" is concerned, do not know. On the greater point, however, let us add that if our critic had studied the Lille drawing itself, instead of a photograph, on which he seems to rely (though he would have detected the true character of it in the photograph if he had possessed that technical knowledge which he affects to disdain), he could hardly have failed to notice that this interesting relic has been mended with modern paper, on which the drawing has been completed by a modern hand. In fact, all the "improvements" which are attributed to Raphael, such as the Virgin's waist, left arm, the body and legs of the Infant, and the gesture of St. Jerome, are not the Urbinates', but the restorer's (see 'Raphael,' by Crowe and Cavalcaselle, i. 230, note).

On p. 306 Signor Morelli gives his opinion about the 'Apollo and Marsyas' now in the Louvre, and by the best experts at length attributed to Raphael :—

"In my treatise on the Borghese Gallery, incautiously, and relying on Passavant's opinion,

I ascribed the beautiful little picture of 'Apollo and Marsyas' to T. Viti. I have seen this picture only once, and then hurriedly, when it was exhibited at the Brera Gallery, I think in 1858. At that time I had the impression that the picture might belong rather to M. Melloni, an imitator of Francia and Perugino. Afterwards, misled by Passavant, I gave it to T. Viti. I herewith publicly acknowledge my mistake. Though I have never seen the picture again (!) I have arrived at the conclusion, through a close study of the drawing for the picture at the Venetian Academy, that this work cannot belong either to Raphael or to T. Viti, but most probably to a master whose style is in close affinity with Perugino's."

Let us hope that this change of opinion is preparatory to an admission that the "master whose style is in close affinity with Perugino's" is Raphael, so that for once Signor Morelli may be in harmony with experts. In this case, where the question arises whether a picture is by Raphael or not, Signor Morelli's own inclination is to assign it to a man of whom one single picture is known to exist in the gallery at Modena. But he sacrifices his inclination to Passavant, and then becomes convinced, without again seeing the picture (!), that he was himself wrong originally, that Passavant was in the wrong, and that the painter is—the Lord knows who.

Another instance of amateur criticism is destructive of Signor Morelli's claims to controvert Passavant and the latest writers on Raphael. On pp. 320–323 he assumes the date of the 'Dream of the Young Knight,' in the National Gallery, to be 1499–1500, and Lord Dudley's 'Crucifixion' (thus to have been painted afterwards, as he says) to be 1501. A critic who makes such a statement to support a theory of hands must be destitute of any artistic sense. The 'Crucifixion' is instinct with Perugino's manner and motives; the 'Dream' is an undoubted Raphael. The idea of recognizing anything of Timoteo Viti's beyond the fine sense of his time in the 'Dream' has been reserved for Signor Morelli, who, having constructed a painter out of one picture, does not hesitate to endow him with many fine qualities that Raphael might be proud to borrow.

At the Vienna International Exhibition of 1873 there was a St. Sebastian catalogued as by a painter unknown. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle recognized in it the hand of Antonello da Messina. The director of the Dresden Gallery immediately purchased it for a low price. The Viennese critics were pardonably irate. Signor Morelli came to their rescue by declaring the picture to be by Pietro da Messina (see the *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst*, ix. 29, where his opinion is quoted). There is a P. da Messina in Sta. Maria Formosa at Venice, a signed work; there are two more pictures by him in the gallery at Padua; and one is in the Rospigliosi Palace at Rome. He was found to be a fourth-rate painter, a copyist of Bellini and Carpaccio. Warned by this discovery, our author now, on p. 140, gives up the opinion he formerly held, and says :—

"Some years ago the director of this gallery [at Dresden] purchased at Vienna a standard work of the old Venetian school—the great 'St. Sebastian' by Antonello da Messina, unquestionably an out-and-out Venetian production.

Here we detect the deep impression that Mantegna's frescoes in the Capella degli Eremitani at Padua must have made on Antonello. Here also he shows himself a master of linear perspective," &c.

This is all very well; but surely one who dogmatizes without limit ought at least to have inquired into the characteristics and powers of such men as the two painters of Messina. Signor Morelli has no hesitation in bringing forward the names of second-rate men, such as Timoteo Viti, Garofalo, and Pinturicchio, but his lack of technical knowledge and his small artistic insight lead him to make assertions as rash and variable as they are numerous. It is not to be wondered at that, with such a judge, knowledge of painting, handling, and execution goes for little or nothing, in order that men without training or artistic sense may judge pictures by measurement. Conception and imagination, all that power which is due to sympathetic insight and ancient familiarity with the art, are to be declared worthless in comparison with the arrogant assertions of dilettanti. We cannot but be indignant that the works of critics like MM. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, which are an honour to artistic literature, should be treated with gross impertinence. Ill-mannered as the book is, it is right to say that the worst offences of the German edition have been expunged from the English version.

#### NOTES FROM ROME.

ON March 17th the excavation of the Atrium Vestæ was brought to a close. It may be noted, as an evidence of the exceptionally fine season we have experienced this winter, that from October 1st to March 17th the works have been interrupted only three times on account of bad weather, and that the aggregate amount of the interruptions has not exceeded thirty-six hours all told. When I say that the excavation of the House of the Vestals has come to an end, I do not mean that nothing remains to be done. The seventh portion of the building, the whole corner facing the junction of the Nova Via with the Vicus Vestæ, lies still buried under the church of S. Maria Liberatrice and the adjoining presbyterium. As far as I can judge, this portion will never be explored. The church of S. Maria is not public property; it is the private and absolute property of a powerful congregation, the nunnery of Torre de' Specchi, which does not come under the law of secularization. Overtures made by the Government for the purchase of the block have not proved successful; the price demanded (750,000 lire) is so exorbitant that no archaeological interest, no scientific conquest, could justify its acceptance. With such a large amount of money the whole of the palace of the Cæsars could be dug up and restored in the proper way. And besides we know tolerably well what results we may expect from the purchase and the excavation of the site of S. Maria—a few rooms of the House of the Vestals, disfigured and cut through by the foundations of the church, and an underground medieval church, a portion of which was discovered, damaged, and buried again in 1702. Here is the account of the find left by Valetio in his diary: "A master-mason having rented from the nuns of Torre de' Specchi the small garden adjoining the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, with the intention of searching for building materials, discovered on May 24th (1702) near the Tribune another and more ancient one, 20 ft. underground. This apse was covered with frescoes representing our Saviour and several saints, among whom the portrait of Pope Paul I., with the square nimbus crowning his head, could be distinguished; and as the square nimbus is



the attribute of living saints, there is no doubt that the frescoes were painted between A.D. 757 and 768, the date of Paul's pontificate. There were other frescoes painted on the side walls of the nave, representing scenes from the New Testament. I noticed in many places two coatings of plaster and two crusts of paintings. The style of the innermost and earlier paintings was far superior to the style prevailing under Paul I."

The House of the Vestals is a square oblong brick building, surrounded by streets on every side: by the *Sacra Via* on the east, the *Nova Via* on the west, the *Vicus Vestæ* on the north, and by an unknown lane on the south. The most prominent feature of the building is the *atrium*; in fact, its size and its magnificence were so considerable that the whole building was named from it (*Atrium Vestæ*). The block inhabited by the Vestals is 115 mètres long and 53 mètres wide; the *atrium* is 67 mètres long and 24 mètres wide. The surface of the block amounts to 6,095 square mètres, of which 1,608 mètres are occupied by the *atrium*. Its architecture can be compared to the architecture of our mediæval and Renaissance double-storied cloisters. The portico on the ground floor counts, or rather counted, forty-eight columns of *cipollino* marble, of the Corinthian order. Of this magnificent colonnade not a piece is left standing. The site and the number of the shafts are only marked by the foundation stones (*cuscini*) of travertine. Not a trace has been found of the capitals and of the entablature, which was 146 mètres long; and I do not know any other instance of such a wholesale destruction of an ancient building. The nature and the arrangement of the columns have been revealed only by a couple of broken pieces of *cipollino* and by one base of white marble. The second or upper story had an equal number of columns, smaller in size, and of the precious *breccia corallina*. Two whole columns, worth more than two thousand lire a-piece, and many fragments have been recovered. They have escaped destruction because the *breccia corallina* cannot be burnt into lime.

The *atrium* is surrounded by state apartments on the ground floor. It was surrounded by the private apartments of the Vestals on the upper floor. Of course, we cannot give the proper name to the single pieces, or state one by one their former use and destination. At the south end of the cloisters there is a magnificent hall, 12 mètres long and 8 mètres wide, which corresponds to the *tablinum* of a Roman house. Its pavement is laid out in coloured marbles, such as *giallo*, *porfido*, *serpentino*, &c., and the pattern belongs to the style brought into fashion under Septimius Severus. The walls were encrusted also with rare marbles framed by a cornice of *rosso antico*. On each side of this hall there are three smaller rooms, making a total of six, a figure corresponding to the number of the Vestals. These rooms may have been used for archives, as we know that the Virgins were selected by the emperors as depositories of their wills and of the most important documents and secrets of state; certainly they were not used as bed-rooms, in the first place because the bed-rooms have been traced in the upper story, and, secondly, because the dampness of these low cells is such that they were absolutely unfit for human habitation.

The position of the house, as regards health and health-giving sunshine, is most unfavourable. Being built against the cliff of the Palatine, at the bottom of an artificial cutting, its ground floor lies thirty feet below the level of the *Nova Via*; this street is actually supported by the back walls of the state apartments on the west side of the *atrium*. No wonder that these walls should be saturated with damp, which must have told severely on the health of the sisters. They did their best to fight the evil. Double walls were set up against the buttress of the *Nova Via*, with a free space

between them to allow the circulation of air. Ventilators and hot vapour furnaces are to be seen in every corner. Another precaution taken by the Vestals against rheumatism was the raising of the pavements of every room subject to damp, and the establishment of hot vapour currents in the free space between the double floors. This was done rather awkwardly. Instead of the terra-cotta cylinders or brick pillars which were commonly used by the Romans to support the upper floor of these *hypocausta*, the Vestals made use of large *amphore* sawn across and cut into two portions of equal length. These half jars are placed in parallel rows and very near each other, and made to support the large *tegule bipedales* over which the pavement is laid. Hot air was forced to circulate in the interstices between the jars by means of terra-cotta pipes from a furnace. In spite of all these precautions, the house must have remained unhealthy, especially from want of sunshine. Even in our day the house is east into the shade of the surrounding ruins of the imperial palace at 9 o'clock in the morning; imagine what must have happened when that palace was towering in all its glory fully 150 feet above the level of the *atrium*. These unfavourable hygienic conditions allow us to explain, with a certain degree of probability, a remarkable change in the rules of the order made towards the beginning of the fourth century. Physicians were not allowed in former times to enter the *atrium*. As soon as the first symptoms of a case of sickness made their appearance the patient was at once removed from the nunnery and put under the care of her parents, or else under the charge of a distinguished matron. In the fourth century we hear for the first time of an *archiater* or physician attached to the establishment.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 22nd inst. the following, the property of the late Mr. E. C. Potter. Drawing: D. G. Rossetti, *Lucrezia Borgia*, *Duchessa di Bisceglia*, 183l. Pictures: D. Cox, *Going to the Hayfield*, 220l.; *The Church at Bettws-y-Coed*, 2,677l.; *The Skirts of the Forest*, 1,417l.; *The Coming Storm*, 315l.; *Darley Dale Churchyard*, 483l. W. Etty, *Diana and Endymion*, 309l. A. Grimshaw, "Tis the faire Lady of Shalott," 246l. J. C. Hook, *Wise Saws*, 1,260l.; *A Cornish Gift*, 892l. Sir F. Leighton, *The Mermaid*, 357l.; *Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon*, 945l. J. E. Millais, *Stella*, 1,470l.; *Vanessa*, 1,365l. W. Mulready, *Bathers Surprised*, 315l. P. Nasmyth, *An Open Landscape*, with a cottage, a horseman and other figures on a road, 378l. P. F. Poole, *The Mountain Spring*, 236l. B. Riviere, *A "Double Entendre,"* 304l.; "Let Sleeping Dogs Lie," 4,102l.; *Cupboard Love*, 1,102l.; "Come Back," 745l.; *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, 378l.; "The lions roaring after their prey do seek their meat from God," 892l.; *Pallas Athene and the Herdsman's Dogs*, 997l.; *Daniel*, 2,625l.; *Persepolis*, 1,050l.; *All that was left of the Homeward Bound*, 1,155l.; *A Legend of St. Patrick*, 976l. G. Romney, *Lady Hamilton as the Comic Muse*, 556l.; *Lady Hamilton*, in a white dress with pink sash, her chin resting on her hand, 735l. L. Gallait, *Columbus in Prison*, 420l. E. Michel, *Le Sanglier Mort*, a winter scene in a forest, 215l.; *Les Cigognes*, 378l. A. Scheffer, *Hebe*, 556l. A. Schreyer, *The Horse-Tamer*, 215l. F. Viney, "A soldier's a man, a life's but a span," 346l.; *Gossip at the Cantina*, 346l.; *Interior of an Inn*, with a soldier and a monk playing chess, and a girl pouring out wine, 367l.

The same auctioneers sold on the 25th inst. the following drawings: W. Hunt, *The First Cigar*, *The Aspirant*, and *Used Up*, 252l. J. M. W. Turner, *Flüelen*, 420l. T. S. Cooper, *Canterbury Meadows in Summer*, cows and sheep on the bank of a stream, 153l.; *Canterbury Meadows*, cows watering, 115l. P. De Wint,

*The Dimple*, *Derbyshire*, *Harvest-time*, 162l.; *Waltham Abbey*, *Haymaking*, 225l. D. Cox, *Going to Market*, *North Wales*, 136l.

The following pictures were sold in Paris the other day: Cazin, *Les Chaumes*, 4,500 fr. Corot, *Les Baigneuses*, 15,600 fr.; *Jeune Fille à la Mandoline*, 5,000 fr. Courbet, *Les Saules*, 4,500 fr. Daubigny, *Le Pré des Graves à Villerville*, *Calvados*, 13,000 fr.; *Vallée de l'Arque*, 10,800 fr. Diaz, *Sous Bois*, 6,400 fr. J. Dupré, *Les Saulaies*, 10,100 fr.; *Soleil Couchant*, 5,500 fr. Isabey, *Un Naufrage*, 5,000 fr.; *Entrée d'un Malade à l'Hôpital de Honfleur*, 4,000 fr. C. Jacque, *Les Chènes du Haras aux Environs de Pau*, 7,000 fr.; *Bergerie*, 4,800 fr. J. P. Laurens, *Le Guet-Apens*, 4,000 fr. Roybet, *Partie de Cartes*, 10,500 fr.; *Un Buveur*, 6,000 fr. Tassaert, *Renaud dans les Jardins d'Armide*, 5,880 fr. Troyon, *Le Matin*, 6,700 fr. Van Marcke, *Vaches à l'Abreuvoir*, 10,400 fr. Vollon, *Nature Morte*, 7,600 fr.; *Vase de Fleurs*, 6,000 fr.; *Le Départ du Braconnier*, 8,500 fr.

#### FINE-ART Gossip.

MR. G. A. LAWSON has just finished a striking statue of a *retarius* standing in the arena while in the act of saluting the emperor with the "Ave, Caesar," before the combat begins. The gladiator has drawn himself to his full height, turned nearly half round towards the imperial seat, while high above his head the long and ponderous trident with which he is armed is made to describe a great circle; the voluminous net hangs on the man's left shoulder, and is deftly held so that with a sweeping movement of the arm it may be expanded to enclose an antagonist. This statue is now being cast in bronze. The same sculptor's memorial portrait statue in bronze of the late Mr. Vaughan, of Middlesborough (Boileau, Vaughan & Co.), of which place he was one of the founders, will at Easter be erected on a conspicuous site in the town. The figure, which approaches the heroic size, stands in an easy and natural attitude, nearly erect; a loose cloak hangs from the left shoulder and is twined about the left arm: that arm is bent and pressed to the body, while it is clasped by the right hand. The head is bare; the expression is sedate and undemonstrative. The costume and air of the figure are entirely modern. The likeness is excellent. Mr. Lawson is engaged on a bust in marble of the late Mr. Henry Ripley, as well as on another bust representing Mrs. H. Ripley.

MR. W. LINNELL has well advanced the painting of two landscapes, one of which is of unusual importance. It represents country labourers returning homewards along the sloping flank of a Welsh mountain, just before the sun descends below the horizon, and while the sky retains nearly all the glow, but not all the brilliancy of day. Much lustre lingers on the furze, gorse, small underwood, and bare rocks of the hillside nearer to us, while the opposite hillside, which is clad with dark and dense foliage, and the steep valley between the slopes gather darkness while the sun goes down. The smaller picture depicts a rustic wooden bridge over a quiet bright stream, in which a boy has been fishing before he quitted this place for the foreground, where he forms one of a group of brightly clad children. A very picturesque oak shaw occupies part of the further side of the stream.

MR. WALLIS has nearly finished a large water-colour drawing intended for the next exhibition of the society of which he is a member. It represents the interior of the study of Diderot while Sédaine is reading to him the play of "Le Philosophe sans le Savoir." The pair sit facing each other at a table which is covered with papers. The greater part of the walls of the room is lined with books in rich, quaint, and old bindings, so that the effect of tone and colour in the

picture is made rich in variety and even in textures and light and shade.

Two new small pictures of the "Veronese School," early examples of much brilliancy of colour and dramatic character, have been hung in the Octagon Room at the National Gallery. They represent incidents in the legend of 'Trajan and the Widow,' and, being in one frame, are numbered 1135.

At a meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, held on the 24th inst., Miss Mary Forster and Mr. Albert Moore were elected Associates of the Society. It was also unanimously resolved to make Mr. J. J. Jenkins, whose resignation of membership and its causes we have already stated, an Honorary Retired Member of the Society, the first of a new class thus instituted, so that his name will still be associated with the body he has zealously and ably served during more than thirty years. No compliment of this kind has been better deserved.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists has been fixed for to-day (Saturday). The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

MR. W. M. ROSSETTI has written for the *Art Journal* a series of notes upon the two exhibitions last year of D. G. Rossetti's pictures. The notes are also full of biographical detail connected with the poet-painter's artistic life.

MR. T. MARSH NELSON, architect, died suddenly last month. He was a pupil of Decimus Burton, upon some of whose works he was engaged. He had been a student of painting in the Royal Academy, one of his companions being Charles Mathews. His best known works are the Princess's Theatre, in which he was the first to introduce Renaissance treatment, the Junior United Service Club, the alterations in St. Swithin's Lane for the Rothschilds and at the South Sea House, and an hospital for Baron Rothschild. He was for thirty years architect to the Drury Lane proprietors.

It is proposed shortly to open at Matlock Bath a Loan Exhibition of Marble and Inlaid Works of Art. A large number of interesting and valuable examples of the art of the Peak have been borrowed for the purpose from various noblemen and gentlemen of Derbyshire and from the South Kensington Museum. The Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland are the Presidents, Sir Joseph Whitworth and Mr. F. C. Arkwright are the Vice-Presidents, various local notabilities form the Committee, of which Mr. W. E. Howe, of Matlock Bath, is the Honorary Secretary. By the good offices of these gentlemen and others it is hoped to form an exhibition of more than sufficient interest to encourage, and perhaps revive, the decaying crafts in marble as practised in Derbyshire. These industries are peculiar to the county, and without help are likely to continue to suffer. Messrs. Wass, Wildgoose, Bemrose, Chadwick, Greenhough, Sleigh, W. Harrison, and others, are active promoters of the exhibition, which will be shortly opened.

THE forthcoming number of the *Archæological Journal* will contain papers 'On the Architectural History of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes,' by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; 'On Traces of Teutonic Settlements in Sussex as illustrated by Land Tenures and Place-Names,' by Mr. F. E. Sawyer; 'On some Pottery, Flint Weapons, and other Objects from British Honduras,' by General Sir Henry Lefroy F.R.S.; 'On Saxon Remains in Minster Church, Isle of Sheppey,' by Mr. J. Park Harrison; 'The Address to the Antiquarian Section at the Lewes Meeting,' by Major-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.; and 'On the Friar-Precursors of King's Lynn,' by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer.

THE private view of Mr. McLean's exhibition is appointed for to-day (Saturday); the gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

The private view of the French Gallery in Pall Mall is also fixed for to-day.

THE Geographical Society has contributed 100l. towards the expenses of Mr. W. M. Ramsay's explorations in Asia Minor. Another 100l. have been raised by private subscription.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"At Varallo, in the Val Sesia, it is intended to celebrate during the ensuing summer the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gaudenzio Ferrari. Gaudenzio Ferrari can be seen nowhere to greater advantage than at Varallo, near which place he was born, and where he resided for many years of his life. There only can an adequate idea be formed of his power as a sculptor as well as a painter in oil and fresco. Particulars of the proposed festivities will be obtainable as soon as they are decided upon, by writing to the secretary of the municipal council, Varallo, Sesia, Piemonte, by whom also any small subscription which English lovers of art may feel disposed to contribute would be at once gratefully acknowledged."

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic Society.  
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Bach Choir.

THE presence of Herr Dvorák as a composer and conductor gave unusual interest to the Philharmonic concert of last Thursday week, and the audience must have gained an excellent idea of the distinctive qualities of his music from the works selected for performance on this occasion. The first of these was an overture entitled 'Husitská,' written for the opening of the Prague National Theatre last year, and said to be his latest composition. Without being programme music in the narrowest sense of the term, the piece is evidently meant to convey to the hearer a vivid sense of the enthusiasm and aspirations of the Hussites and their conflict with the Imperial power. For this purpose Dvorák has borrowed a figure from one of the Hussite hymns, and this runs throughout the overture as a kind of *Leit-motif*, being used with such skill as to produce much variety of effect notwithstanding its simplicity. All the other themes have a decided national flavour, and the scoring has the same characteristics as the Slavonic rhapsodies united to a certain martial feeling in keeping with the subject. But though the 'Husitská' Overture is before everything else national music, it is classical in form; and while it is calculated to appeal with electrical force to the sympathies of Herr Dvorák's countrymen, it contains nothing to offend the art susceptibilities of musicians. In the Symphony in D, which had been heard previously at the Crystal Palace and Richter Concerts, the national colouring is more subdued, though it is never wholly absent. The work contains a few distinct traces of the influence of Beethoven, notably some reminiscences of the Ninth Symphony in the slow movement and the *scherzo*; but on the whole it is a remarkably fresh and vigorous composition, worthy to rank with the best works of its class produced during the present generation. The 'Slavonic Rhapsody,' No. 2, Op. 45, concluded the programme; and Mr. Winch, who appeared in place of Mr. Maas, sang the two Gipsy Songs mentioned below in our notice of the Crystal Palace Concert. Mr. George Mount

conducted the miscellaneous portion of the programme, which included Beethoven's 'Leonore' Overture, No. 3, and Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor. Mlle. Janotha played the solo part in the latter work to perfection, but the effect was injured by the rough and unsteady rendering of the accompaniments.

It is a curious thing that a work so eminently characteristic of the genius of Mozart as his Symphony in D, sometimes known as "without minuet" and sometimes as the 'Prague' Symphony, should not have been heard at the Crystal Palace Concerts for more than fourteen years till last Saturday. Mozart's symphonies as a whole, like many other of his works, receive less notice and recognition in the present day than is their just due. Among the forty-nine which he wrote are several youthful productions, which possess only an historical interest, and not all even of the later symphonies are of equal value; but it would be easy to name at least half a dozen real gems which have seldom or never been heard in this country. The lovely symphony played on Saturday shows Mozart at his very best. Overflowing with melody, full of those contrapuntal devices of which the composer knew so well how to conceal the art, the work appeals equally to the general public and to the connoisseur. The performance was worthy alike of the work and of the reputation of Mr. Manns's orchestra. Mlle. Janotha gave a most admirable rendering of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, subsequently playing two solos by Chopin. But the special interest of the concert centred in the production of two new compositions by Herr Dvorák, given under the direction of the composer. These were a 'Notturmo' for strings, and a 'Scherzo Capriccioso' for full orchestra. The former is a quiet and dreamy *adagio*, remarkable for the variety of its harmonies, but of no great importance in other respects; the *scherzo* is a movement of symphonic dimensions, of a distinctly Slavonic type, and somewhat recalling in character, though not in themes, the composer's orchestral rhapsodies. The work has immense fire and spirit, and is most brilliantly scored for the orchestra. It made a great effect, as indeed it could not fail to do. The vocalist at this concert was the American tenor Mr. W. J. Winch, who made his first appearance on this occasion at the Crystal Palace, singing with much charm the Barcarolle from Gounod's 'Polyeucte' and two characteristic Gipsy Songs by Herr Dvorák, who accompanied them on the piano. The overture to 'Guillaume Tell' concluded a most excellent concert.

To the lovers of antiquarian and ecclesiastical music the concert of the Bach Choir, given on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, was rich in interest; but the small attendance suggested the idea that a programme of this kind possesses little attractiveness for the general public. The item of greatest importance, and the earliest in the order of composition, was Palestrina's Mass 'Assumpta est Maria,' which was first performed on August 15th, 1585, twenty years later than the better known 'Missa Papæ Marcelli,' for the revival of which we have also to thank the Bach Choir. Though the compositions of Palestrina are necessarily all cast in the same mould, and possess but



little variety according to our modern ideas, the Mass introduced on Wednesday bears traces of its author's maturity, the part-writing being more elaborate than in the earlier work, while the descending and ascending passages at the words "Descendit de cælis" and "Et ascendit in cælum" respectively—to quote no further—show some feeling towards tone-painting. For the present performance the work had been printed under the direction of Mr. W. S. Rockstro, who appears to have felt that the music needed much editing in order to fit it for modern ears. He has not only been profuse in adding marks of expression, but has introduced numberless changes of tempo, some of the movements being cut up into brief phrases of a few bars each. It is difficult to perceive what plea of justification can be advanced for this method of treatment; and it is the more surprising, as Mr. Rockstro is one of those who most vehemently protest against the slightest alteration being made in the works of the old masters. Alterations of, or additions to, an old score are only allowable when performance is impracticable without such emendations; but in the present instance no excuse of this kind can be put forward. No intimation of Mr. Rockstro's ornamentation was given in the programme, and the audience was doubtless unaware that the work was being rendered otherwise than as left by the composer. Another interesting example of mediæval music was a motet, 'The Presentation of Christ in the Temple,' by Johannes Eccard, a pupil of Orlando di Lasso, 1553-1611. The piece forms one of a series of "Preussische Festlieder," originally published in 1598, and recently printed by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel. Samuel Wesley's motet for five voices and organ, "Exultate Deo," is a fine and vigorous example of that excellent church composer's talent. Mr. Villiers Stanford's well written and effective hymn, "Awake, my heart," for baritone solo and chorus, was first performed at Cambridge, December 2nd, 1882, and was noticed at the time (*Athen.*, No 2876). The second part commenced with a new five-part madrigal, "O, too cruel fair," by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, in which the composer has adhered to the strict contrapuntal style. The piece must be pronounced clever and effective in its way. Other items worthy of mention were Macfarren's part-song, "Break, break," and examples of German, Swedish, and Norwegian *Volkslieder*. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt may be complimented on the present high state of efficiency of the Bach Choir. Every work was exceptionally well rendered, the balance of parts being perfect, and the tone remarkable for power as well as agreeable quality. Among the principal vocalists, whose duties were light, were Miss Davies, Miss Ella Lemmens, Madame Fasset, and Miss Hilda Wilson. Miss Emily Shinner and Mr. Carrodus gave excellent performances of Bach's Concerto in D minor for two violins, and Spohr's Duo Concertante in D, Op. 67.

### Musical Gossip.

At last Saturday's Popular Concert Madame Schumann played Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 27, No. 2, and also took part in Brahms's Sonata in C, Op. 78, for piano and violin. On Monday she was first announced to appear in

Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques,' and afterwards in Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata; but unfortunately she was unable to take any part in the programme in consequence of serious indisposition. In her stead Miss Zimmermann appeared as pianist, and gave Sterndale Bennett's three Musical Sketches. The programme was otherwise attractive, including as it did Schubert's magnificent Quintet in C, Op. 163, of which a very fine performance was given; Schumann's 'Spanisches Liederspiel,' Op. 74; and Nos. 15, 17, 18, and 20 of Brahms's Hungarian Dances for pianoforte and violin. In Schumann's work the vocal quartet consisted of Mdlle. Friedländer, Madame Fasset, Herr von zur Mühlen, and Mr. Pyatt, of whom the first, second, and fourth in the order named were entirely satisfactory.

The performance of 'Elijah' by Mr. Willing's choir on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall, was the best yet given by this association. Except that Mr. Willing took some of the choruses too slowly, his share of the work was well done, and the choir sang with greater refinement than on former occasions. Miss Annie Marriott rendered ample justice to the soprano music, and Mr. Ludwig must be commended for his artistic and impressive interpretation of the principal part. Of the efforts of Madame Patey and Mr. Maas it is unnecessary to speak.

MR. S. S. STRATTON concluded his fifth series of chamber concerts at the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, last Tuesday week, when Mozart's Quintet in G minor, Schumann's 'Carnaval' and Quintet in E flat, and a new Sonata for Piano and Violin by Dr. C. S. Heap were performed. Mr. Stratton has issued a catalogue of all the pieces given at his concerts during the past five seasons, from which it appears that 145 works, large and small, by seventy different composers, have been brought forward. English art has been well represented, thirty-four works by twenty-three native composers having been given. Such a record is most creditable to Mr. Stratton's enterprise and research. It will be a discredit to Birmingham if these excellent concerts are not supported as they deserve.

MDLLE. JANOTHA gave a pianoforte recital on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall. There was nothing in the programme to demand lengthy notice, the principal solo items being Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, and three numbers of Schumann's 'Kreisleriana.' Herr Joachim joined the pianist in Beethoven's Sonata for pianoforte and violin in C minor, Op. 30, No. 3, and Herr von zur Mühlen sang three of Schumann's Lieder.

MR. P. E. VAN NOORDEN gave a concert at the Steinway Hall on Thursday evening.

FROM the revised prospectus, just issued, of the performances of German opera at Covent Garden Theatre during the months of June and July next, we find that the following artists have been already engaged:—Madame Albani, Fräulein Maltén, Börs, Schaernack, and Kalmann, Herren Gudehus, Stritt, Reichmann, Wiegand, Scheidemann, and Nöldechen. Frau Sucher will also probably appear. The works announced for performance are Wagner's 'Fliegende Holländer,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' and 'Meistersinger,' Stanford's 'Savonarola,' Weber's 'Freischütz,' and Beethoven's 'Fidelio.'

At Madame Dukas's Pupils' Concert, given at the Steinway Hall last Thursday week, Signor Isidoro de Solla's cantata for female voices, 'Sisera,' was performed.

THE death is announced of the once celebrated vocalist Madame Anna Bishop, at the age of seventy years.

MOZART'S Mass in F is to be performed (probably for the first time in this country) at a concert to be given next Thursday at Shrewsbury in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music.

### DRAMA

COURT THEATRE, SLOANE SQUARE.—Lessee and Managers Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, will be acted W. S. Gilbert's celebrated Farce, in Three Acts, entitled DAN'L DRUCE, in which Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Charles Hawtrej, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Trent, and Miss Fortescue will appear. To conclude with MY MILLINER'S BILL, an entirely new and original Dialogue, written expressly for Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Cecil by G. W. Godfrey.

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MORNING PERFORMANCE OF DAN'L DRUCE and MY MILLINER'S BILL, SATURDAY, April 5, at 2.—COURT THEATRE.

### Dramatic Gossip.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has now determined to reopen the Lyceum with 'Romeo and Juliet.' The general treatment of the play has been assigned to the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, who will for the first time treat the revival wholly from the Italian point of view. The *mise en scène* will thus be based upon the pictures of Carpaccio, whose work supplies the most faithful insight obtainable into Italian life in the fifteenth century. Mr. Hawes Craven will furnish the principal interiors. Mr. O'Connor, who consents for this occasion only to return to scenic painting, will supply the street scenes, &c., from designs taken during a recent visit to Verona. Mr. Terriss will be Romeo; Mr. Barnes, Friar Laurence; and Mrs. Stirling, the Nurse.

SIGNOR SALVINI's benefit performance is fixed for the 3rd of April, on which occasion he will appear as Hamlet.

'THE TALE OF ORESTES' cannot, after all, be produced till the season of 1885. The music for the choruses will be specially composed by Messrs. Otto Goldschmidt, Malcolm Lawson, and Walter Parratt. By the way, we may add that Prof. Warr, to whom the 'Tale of Troy' is due, was the purchaser of Sandys's 'Helen of Troy' at the Crompton-Potter sale last Saturday.

A GREETING such as was afforded Mr. Royce upon his reappearance at the Gaiety on Saturday afternoon last affords striking proof of the vitality and popularity of burlesque. Rarely has the most "well-graced actor" upon his retirement from the stage been accorded applause so tumultuous and obviously so sincere as attended Mr. Royce upon his resumption of the character of Don José in Mr. Byron's burlesque of 'Little Don Cesar de Bazan.' Mr. Royce showed some signs of weakness and, as was but natural, very strong symptoms of emotion. Miss Farrer as Don Cesar and Mr. Terry as Charles II. were included in a cast which from the standpoint of burlesque left little to be desired. 'The Critic,' compressed into two acts, and played in the fashion now customary at the Gaiety, was also given. During the present week this programme, with the addition of a *lever de rideau*, has constituted the regular bill at the Gaiety.

THE singular cast with which, as at present arranged, 'The Rivals' is to be revived at the Haymarket includes Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Malaprop; Mrs. Bernard Beere, Julia; Miss Calhoun, Lydia Languish; Mr. Pinero, Sir Anthony; Mr. A. Bishop, Sir Lucius; Mr. Forbes Robertson, Captain Absolute; Mr. Bancroft, Faulkland; Mr. Lionel Brough, Bob Acres; Mr. Brookfield, David; and Mr. Elliot, Fag.

'HER OWN ENEMY,' a three-act melodrama produced at the Gaiety on Wednesday afternoon, served to introduce to the English public Miss Rose Osborne, an American actress. Neither piece nor performance is specially noticeable.

'LADY DEBLOCK'S SECRET,' a four-act drama by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, produced on Wednesday afternoon at the Opéra Comique, treats the 'Bleak House' of Dickens from a new point of view. The sentimental aspects of Jo are sunk into abeyance. Hortense, with all her melodramatic ways, is dismissed, and the murder of Mr. Tulkington is assigned to Krook, who, it will be remembered, dies in the novel from spontaneous combustion. The play is neatly con-

structed and dramatic. It has interest sufficient to recommend it to the regular bills at any theatre on the look out for a piece of the class. Lady Monckton played the heroine with a hard dramatic power not unsuited to the rôle. Her voice is, however, deficient in pathos. Miss Dorothy Dene was acceptable as Esther Summerson. In the general cast, Mr. Pateman, Mr. Coote, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Howard Russell were seen to advantage.

The chief novelties announced for Easter consist of a version of 'Le Maître de Forges' of M. Ohnet, to be given at the St. James's Theatre; the reopening of the Alhambra, after important alterations, with 'The Beggar Student'; and the commencement at Her Majesty's of a dramatic season at prices which must now be considered exceptionally cheap.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. B.—B. S.—R. A.—C. M. C.—G. M. P.—D. C. I.—M. G.—G. S.—received.

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